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Can a Girl Dress On $77.75 a Year?

Consensus Is, She Would Need to Be a Solomon to Do It

'She'd Lose Her Job'

And What Good Is Pocketbook? Query on New York Association's Figures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — No one, least of all authorities of the New York Association for Improvement of the Condition of the Poor who gave it out, imagined the dynamite concealed in its budget of $77.75 for the clothes the average girl working in an office can prudently buy in a year.

The first thing to do after a budget has been made up is to go around asking people who may be presumed to utilize it if they think it will work.

The consensus, among administrators of organized work among working girls, and such working girls themselves as could hastily be rounded up for a modest quiz on the matter, early made it clear today, however, that if any average girl in this day and age can get and keep a job attired in this particular annual distribution of $77.75 among clothes, she is a very Solomon, due to be visited shortly by those hordes which invariably hunt out the better mousetrap people, and that if she chooses to put a price tag on her wisdom and sagacious "savvy," she will overnight place herself in a position thereafter to buy all her clothes from Chanel personally, and never have to go to work any more.

"Not We!"

It was thought the Young Women's Christian Association authorities might have a budget for the business girl, too, for comparative purposes. Asked, a young woman spilled a fluted laugh into the telephone, saying, "Mercy on us! Not we!"

People at several other organizations were inclined to grow more or less earnest over the matter and explain carefully that differences in geography, local conditions and so on made generalizing about clothes budgets difficult, and they hadn't been able to settle on anything definite.

The expressions on the faces of the business girls questioned about the specific budget ranged easily from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Coat of Arms

One young woman, with a quick reading eye and a flair for word pictures, looked the list up and down and said, with no sugar and a dash of lemon, "Yes, and the girl who stuck to the budget could have a coat of arms, too—a scarecrow rampant on a field of sackcloth and ashes. Also she'd lose her job."

Thus it seems, as the Captain says in "Showboat," that the itemized budget is "only the beginnin', folks, only the beginnin'." For employers are fussy these days. They don't hire a girl just for her way with pothooks and filing systems, but for the clothes she wears, and the way she wears them, plus the way she does her hair and shoes her feet. So that not only must the office worker watch her pennies, but the look on her employer's face as well.

Expensive Simplicity

It is said, too, that one must wear dark, unobtrusive clothes of good taste in offices these days. Well, it is a paradox that it is not trimming on clothes that costs, but simplicity. You can go into a shop any day and find a black dress without a stitch of dingle-dangle on it, and pay $200 for it. But it's very hard indeed to find a dark, unobtrusive dress worth the powder to blow it up for $5.

A young woman, plainly but very attractively dressed in dark blue crepe with brisk little white piqué collar and cuffs, snapped a polished fingernail meaningly against the starched edge of her collar, and said, in a slightly chilly voice, "Well, this dress cost $5. That is, it did when I got it. But it was $55 originally. It was in a sale, and it was marked down cheap because I can wear a child's size. But you have to know where to go, and you have to get there early the day of the sale. I took the operator's place at the switchboard at noon and went without my lunch, and she took my work until 10 in the morning so I could get there before everything nice was gone.

What About Cleaning?

"But did the budget say anything about the white accessories you have to have, after you buy the $5 dress? And renewing them from time to time? And anything about getting the dresses cleaned? Three dresses at $5 apiece won't carry me through a year without their being cleaned. I don't go to work wrapped in cellophane myself. And three average dresses won't carry themselves through much dry cleaning, either. Because they're mostly not pure dye at that price and loaded material

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Year's Budget?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE annual budget for a girl in an office job or some other occupation other than factory work, as prepared by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, follows:

Articles	Probable Durability (Years)	Cost a Year
3 Hats	1	$6.00
1 Coat, winter	2	6.25
1 Coat, spring	3	1.65
4 Dresses	1	20.00
2 Smocks	1	1.80
4 Vests	1	1.00
4 Bloomers or step-ins	1	1.60
2 Slips	1	1.20
3 Brassieres	1	1.05
2 Nightgowns	1	1.30
2 Corsets or girdles	1	2.00
4 Pair shoes	1	12.00
3 Shoe repairs, tips and heels	1	1.20
3 Soles and heels	1	3.00
1 Pair rubbers	2	.50
1 Pair bedroom slippers	2	.45
15 Pair stockings	1	12.00
2 Pair garters	1	.20
12 Handkerchiefs	1	.60
2 Pair gloves	1	1.70
2 Pocketbooks	1	2.00
1 Umbrella	3	.35
		$77.75

Tribunal System Aids Progress Of Arbitration in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Arbitration is reviewed from its inception in this country in colonial times until today in the decennial report of the American Arbitration Association, now in the hands of its members. The report stresses, however, that arbitration has not kept pace with the expansion of trade nor with the growth of industry. But great progress has been registered during the last decade, with the setting up of a national system of tribunals, which is now functioning in 1600 cities and is open to "any parties in any kind of a controversy that is submissible to arbitration."

"The establishment of these facilities makes it possible to arrange for arbitration at a point convenient to parties anywhere in the United States," the report says. "The system also comprises special tribunals established by industrial groups for the use of their members and for nonmembers in controversy with members under prescribed conditions."

Panel of Arbitrators

The system also has a panel of arbitrators, consisting of about 7000 representatives of different callings, distributed throughout the country and available on request. The report describes them as fully competent to decide questions in either a general or a particular field of controversy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President Puts Heavy Tax Load Up to Congress

Points to Farm and Bonus Needs and Says, 'Now You Get the Money'

Problem Is Acute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The Treasury needs $1,137,000,000 to pay for the farm subsidy and the soldiers' bonus, President Roosevelt said today, and he put squarely up to Congress the responsibility of devising tax measures to bring in that sum. As part of his collections, he plans to recoup some $150,000,000 returned to processors by Supreme Court order, through what he called a windfall tax.

After a conference with congressional leaders that lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning, the President reviewed the same ground in his press conference today to present the following picture of fiscal needs—which still include no expenditure for relief:

For Paying the Fiddler

$120,000,000 a year in new taxes for nine years, to pay for such of the bonus as is not provided in the present annual collection of between $150,000,000 and $160,000,000 for that purpose.

$500,000,000 (approximately) a year indefinitely to pay for the farm program.

$517,000,000 (approximately) spread over two or three years to pay for farm payments already made or obligated, but revenue for which was blocked by the Supreme Court. As part of this item, President Roosevelt plans to recover all he can of the processing taxes impounded by courts and returned to processors, through what he termed a windfall tax. This is expected to bring in about $150,000,000, although something like $250,000,000 or $300,000,000, was actually returned to processors or not paid by them.

Farm Bill Passes

The farm bill, for which most of the new money will be required, was finally passed by the Senate and House late yesterday, with almost no dissent, and sent at once to the White House.

President Roosevelt is expected to sign the measure with little delay. It gives broad discretionary power to the Secretary of Agriculture to curtail production of crops formerly exported, through payment of "rewards" to farmers who cut their acreage by soil conservation methods.

No more than $500,000,000 may be spent in a single year for this purpose.

Congress's Own Foundling

Upon Congress's doorstep, swept by the uneasy winds of politics, President Roosevelt places full responsibility of devising the forms of taxation. He consents only to outline the

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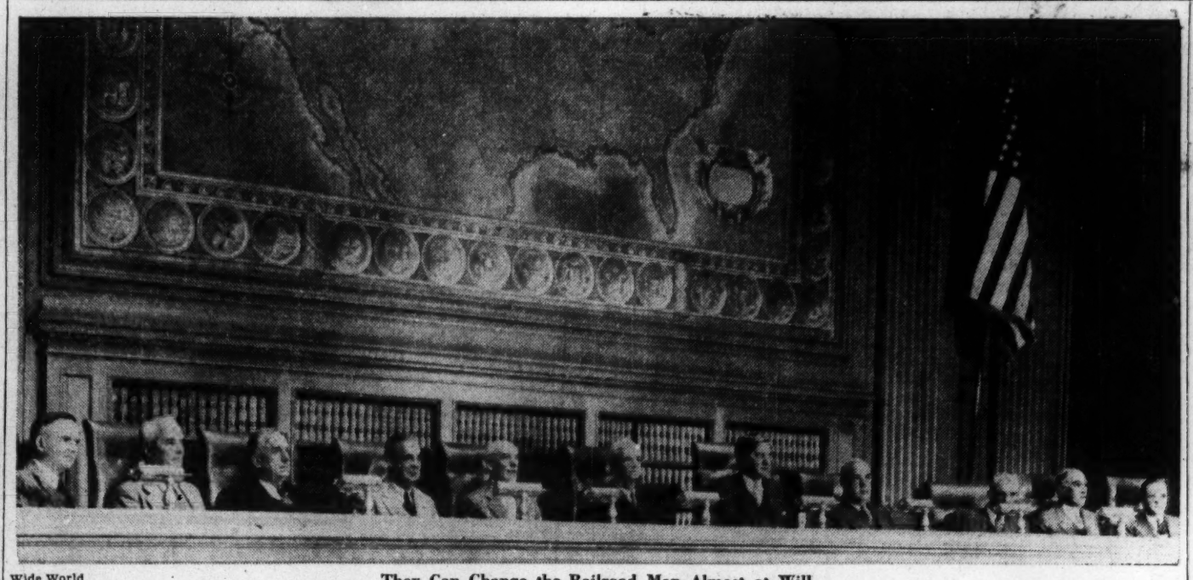

Wide World

They Can Change the Railroad Map Almost at Will

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, From Left to Right—Walter W. M. Splawn, Charles D. Mahaffie, Claude R. Porter, Joseph B. Eastman, Balthasar H. Meyer, Chairman Hugh M. Tate, Clyde B. Aitchison, Frank McManamy, William E. Lee, Carroll Miller and Marion W. Caskie

I. C. C. Orders 2-Cent Railroad Fares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—A 6-to-4 decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered American railroads to reduce passenger fares to 2 cents a mile on coaches, and 3 cents for Pullman cars, effective June 2.

Following a two-year investigation into every aspect of the transportation system, the ICC handed down its long-awaited decision at noon, the essence of which is that present 3.6 cents a mile standard fares are unreasonable.

The Pullman surcharge is also eliminated.

On the crack superservice trains, the commission permitted the railroads to continue to charge additional rates. The theory followed in the reduction is that the carriers will be able to increase transportation demand by lower prices, so as to recoup losses due to motor carrier competition.

"Since 1923 the railroads of the country have been suffering severe losses in passenger traffic and revenues," the commission explained in its report.

Southern and western railroads in a number of instances have already put the 2-cent fare rate into effect, with resulting increases in number of passengers. The chief effect of the new order consequently will be felt in the industrially populous East. The roads which have already tried out the 2-cent fare rates have all urged the commission, with few exceptions, to allow them to put their emergency 2-cent fare rates on a permanent basis.

On the other hand, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central have led the fight to retain the 3.6 charge in the East, charging their traffic was of such a nature that lower fares would not tap a large increase of new passengers. The B. & O. has taken a different view.

The commission divided as follows on the momentous decision, which radically alters America's whole passenger transportation picture:

For the reduction: Clyde B. Atchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Claude R. Porter, Carroll Miller, Walter M. W. Splawn, Marion M. Cakie.

Against the reduction: Charles D. Mahaffie (chairman), Frank McManamy, Balthasar H. Meyer, William E. Lee. Commission Hugh M. Tate took no part in the decision.

Rural Education Takes Attention Of Progressives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—The farm has its child education as well as its crop adjustment problems, and the Progressive Education Association, aware of the somewhat overlooked needs of the many thousands of children still in one-room schools, is setting out to do something about it.

Rural education has a prominent place on the program at the annual conference in session here. The association's active committee on progressive education in the rural schools reported here on progress being made in modernizing the teaching in the little country "knowledge boxes," as country children have been heard to call their prairie alma maters.

Volunteer Work

The committee heard reports of much volunteer service on the part of "progressive" teachers in a number of regions, notably in the Middle West, in New England, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These teachers are searching out examples of excellent teaching in rural schools under existing conditions, and are organizing educators to spread these improved practices.

Especially good progress was reported in the region comprising Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, An energetic young man who teaches the fifth grade in the progressive Francis W. Parker School in Chi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Feb. 28

Japan—Rebel Troops Treat With Government

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—The Japanese crisis remained unresolved, as 1500 army insurgents, perpetrators of this week's wholesale assassinations, refused to evacuate buildings in which they are beleaguered by 4000 loyal troops; but they are treating with the Government.

The beleaguering troops, who have zealously avoided firing a single shot into the tinder-like tenseness of Tokyo, are reported to have orders to use force if the insurgents are not out of the buildings by noon, Tokyo time.

Eloquent of the acuteness of the crisis is the censorship that has again been clamped over the country. This may mean that an anxious world will have to depend for a time on rumors, skimpy official reports and conjectures that will leak through the various Japanese embassies in foreign capitals.

Emperor Hirohitō continued his efforts to form a new Government, the announcement of which is of supreme importance to the nations, whose Far Eastern interests depend so greatly on the temper of Japanese officialdom Imperial Princes and others of the army's high command are reported to be wielding great influence in the conversations.

Japan, at grips with, perhaps, its worst civil crisis, is seeking desperately for a settlement that will avert further casualties, with reinforcements of troops pouring into the city and with extreme precautions being taken to protect foreigners living in Tokyo.

Politics—Farley Commends Civil Service Bill

Washington—Postmaster General James A. Farley, at a press conference, stated his approval of the bill to put 14,000 postmasters of the first, second and third classes under Civil Service.

Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee claimed everything in sight for his party. Even the hitherto impregnable Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania, which in 1932 went in a somewhat lonely manner for Herbert Hoover, is gathered into Mr. Farley's expansive predictions. Indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt by the United Mine Workers of America, with half its membership in Pennsylvania, is given by Mr. Farley as his reason for tallying Pennsylvania in the Democratic columns.

Monroe, La.—The Huey Long machine was not helped by a break that occurred between Gov. James A. Noe and other Administration leaders. The feud broke with Governor Noe charging Earl Long, brother of Huey Long, with "planning to run the State."

Naval Parley—Britain Turns to Bilateral Pacts

London—The Naval Conference, which has been deflated from five great powers to virtually three with the bowing out of Italy, plugs doggedly on. England, as host country, is particularly anxious that some accomplishments will be registered. Consequently it turns its attention to bilateral agreements covering the exchange of naval building information and restrictions in size and types of ships, the Associated Press reports.

Strikes—El Paso Electric Workers Resume Posts

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas—The lights that failed are on again in virtually all the towns served by the El Paso Electrical Company. They had been doused as workers struck against the alleged refusal of the company to recognize their union.

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board, appealed to last October to hear the El Paso strikers' complaints, received a wire from the strikers canceling the appeal. They said their patience was exhausted by the delays of the board, and that they would now depend upon their own strength, pitted against that of the employers, in the long-established test by strike.

Akron, Ohio—Rifts in the strike-beclouded sky appeared today. Union leaders and Goodyear Tire Rubber Company officials examined

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Farley Endorses Civil Service For Postmasterships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Legislation to put the 14,000 postmasters of the first, second and third-class post offices under civil service before the fall election gained headway here with declaration of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, that he strongly backed such a measure. President Roosevelt has already endorsed the proposal.

"I would not be surprised to see such a bill pass Congress this session," Mr. Farley said at a press conference. Legislation with this objective is already pending and if passed would bring every post office in the country under the merit system, for the first time.

Mr. Farley also made two striking declarations in regard to the coming election. Mr. Roosevelt will enter every Democratic primary where such act would definitely pledge delegations to his support, he said.

Farley Claims Pennsylvania

And Mr. Farley forecast that the Democrats this year will carry Pennsylvania. He based the latter prediction specifically on the action of the United Mine Workers of America in endorsing the New Deal and Mr. Roosevelt even before the Republican candidate is nominated.

The Republicans carried Pennsylvania in 1932 by 150,000 out of a total of some 2,000,000 votes cast, despite Democratic estimates previously made by Emil Hurja, Democratic statistician in chief, that the impregnable Old Guard stronghold would fall at last. Now the forecast is repeated.

The United Mine Workers have total membership of about 450,000, of which about half is in Pennsylvania. With miners, their families and local tradesmen, Mr. Farley expects to carry the State.

Republicans on the other hand scoff at the forecast. Mr. Roosevelt will get no more, if he gets as many mine votes this year as in 1932, when he failed to win Pennsylvania, they assert.

In general, Mr. Farley was in an expansive mood, holding his first press conference in over a month, and just back from wide travels into political hinterlands. He claimed everything in sight for his party as incredulous newspaper men urged him on.

Means Strong Pressure

But Mr. Farley, backed by the silent presence of Mr. Hurja, stood to his guns, and reporters for all their doubt recalled that his forecasts were right in the 1932 elections and again in 1934 although they had seemed far-fetched at the time.

In this instance Mr. Farley asserts Mr. Roosevelt will get just as many electoral votes as he did in 1932, when he carried all but half a dozen states.

The specific endorsement of the postmastership bill means a stronger pressure for enactment immediately of bills now pending, it is felt here.

At the request of President Roosevelt in 1933, Mr. Farley ordered a bill prepared to bring the top post office jobs under civil service. This bill, known as the Mead-O'Mahoney Bill, is now pending. Its provisions would take effect Jan. 1, 1938. Another bill, which has right of way in the House is the Ramspeck measure, which would take effect immediately.

Asked yesterday if the present postmasters would be blanketed into the service (i. e., given permanent civil service tenure without taking civil service examination) Mr. Farley replied cryptically:

"That is what the other fellows would do."

Japan's Army Claims Rebels Under Control

General Kashii Broadcasts Assurance Assassins Are Penned Up

Seek New Premier

Araki and Other Militarists Hold Frequent Conferences to Make Government

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TOKYO, Feb. 28—Lieut. Gen. Kohei Kashii, assigned by the Government to put down a military rebellion with martial law, announced tonight that his forces, surrounding the rebels, were "taking appropriate measures."

He issued a proclamation by radio in which he stated:

"The several hundred soldiers who started the disturbances early Wednesday morning are still holding the Nagatacho section of Tokyo, but the commander of martial law administration is taking appropriate measures to deal with them.

Excellent Morale

"The troops under the commander of martial law are acting under orders from the Emperor; their discipline is strict and their morale excellent.

"Tokyo city, except for the Nagatacho section, is perfectly calm while peace and order prevail throughout the country."

The "disturbances" to which he referred were the assassinations of four of the nation's leading elder statesmen in a sudden attempt to overthrow the Government.

The soldiers concerned defied the deadline set for their return to their own barracks and held ground in the heart of Tokyo.

Many Conferences

Gen. Sadao Araki, a supreme war councillor and one of the most powerful men in Japan, conferred frequently with General Kashii concerning the maintenance of martial law and the rebels' situation.

They were joined at these councils by Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, another supreme war councillor.

High naval officials conferred late into the night at the Ministry of the Navy.

Machida at Palace

Chuji Machida, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is also Acting Minister of Finance, went to the Palace to talk with Kurahei Yuasa, the minister of the imperial household.

Tokyo newspapers predicted that the next cabinet would be "powerful in authority and national in composition, headed by a man of lofty personality and irreproachable reputation." They did not, however, suggest probable candidates.

Lieut.-Gen. Yotaro Nakamura, director of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education, was reported assigned to the post of Inspector-General of the army, made vacant by the assassination of Gen. Jotaro Watanabe.

In Rebel Hands

The rebels, in addition to the Premier's residence, held the Peer's club, the Koraku restaurant and the Sanno Hotel—all in the center of the Imperial Capital.

Several American tourists were ejected politely but firmly from the hotel.

The insurgents, about 1000 strong, apparently were drawn principally from the First and Third Infantry regiments of the First Army division, known as the Tokyo Division. Their highest officer is but a captain.

Young Officers

Leading the enlisted men is Capt. Teruzo Ando, it is believed, with the others of the four young officers who commanded execution of the coup reported to be Capt. Ichitaro Yamaguchi, Capt. Kiyosada Koda and Lieut. Yasufusa Kurihara.

A total of seven companies were believed affected by the uprising, a small number of artillery men and tank corps men joining the disaffected infantry regiments.

Against this force were ranged other regiments of the First Division itself, which had not entertained sympathy with the fascist sentiments of the affected regiments.

Troops From a Distance

About 4000 troops of the 49th Infantry were brought from Kofu, to the north, and the 57th Infantry from Sakura, to the east, to reinforce the Government cordon. Both these regiments are from the First Division.

Other soldiers came from as far away as Takasaki, 70 miles north of the capital.

The navy, strongly opposed to the rebels who slew three retired admirals, brought its first and second fleets to guard the ports of Tokyo and Osaka, on the southern end of the main island.

The first vessels recalled from ocean stations assumed positions in Tokyo Harbor today, out of sight of shore.

Navy Conference

Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of the Navy, called a conference of the the highest naval authorities while a landing force of bluejackets which concentrated at the Navy Office, was reinforced by parties from units of the first fleet, anchored in Tokyo Bay, somewhere off Tokyo.

The political-military-naval negotiations to find a new regime, return the rebels to their barracks and end the tension split up thus into three sections.

The ministers of the Goto Cabinet

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Women's Pay Up—Hours Longer

Advances Made by Women in Business Held at No Cost to Men's Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — Gains made by women in the business world have been chiefly in positions within their own province and not at the expense of male employment, according to the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today. It declares that the entrance of women into gainful occupation has not resulted in the displacement of men and that the increase in the number of women workers during the past 50 years was primarily the result of technological improvements which developed new types of work and increased the demand for labor.

The report places the number of persons 10 years old or more engaged in gainful occupations in 1930 at 494,615 out of each 1,000,000 of population, as against 473,105 in 1880.

"The increased demand for labor indicated by these figures was met by increased employment of women," the report continues. "The proportion of females of working age who were gainfully occupied rose from 14.7 per cent in 1880 to 22 per cent in 1930. This increase in the proportion of women gainfully occupied was accompanied by a slight decrease in the proportion of males 10 years of age similarly occupied from 78.7 in 1880 to 76.2 per cent in 1930. This decrease in the proportion of male workers is explained by the lessened employment of young persons and cannot be attributed to the increase in women workers."

The conference board estimates that in 1930 there were among those reported not gainfully occupied not more than 600,000 men who might possibly have taken the place of women workers. The board also found that the chief gain by women was in positions having to do with clerkships, copying, stenography and typing.

In general, women suffered somewhat less than men from unemployment at the beginning of the economic depression, the report says, attributing this as probably due to the fact that the service industries in which women predominate declined on the whole less and at a later time than did the production industries.

Federal Labor Department Indicates Fall From NRA Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — While the full report on post-NRA industrial conditions remained secreted today, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor issued a study of its own today stating that "since the NRA codes were invalidated in May, available facts are said to indicate that falling employment standards have resulted for many women."

Women's weekly earnings continued to increase even after the NRA became ineffective, but because of lengthening of hours their hourly earnings in many cases decreased, the bureau found.

The return of industrial homework in a small industry which had abolished it under the codes was cited as "another concrete example of a break-down in labor standards." The marked increase in labor disputes handled in June over earlier months in the year was held to be further indication of the tendency to cut wages and lengthen hours.

Women's wages were found to be still trailing behind those of men. In most months during 1935 men's wages advanced more than did women's and in no month either in 1934 or 1935 were women's average weekly earnings as much as 60 per cent of men's, statistics showed.

Citing figures from the New York State Department of Labor—the only source of monthly wage figures by sex—the bureau discovered that women's average weekly wages in 1935 were well above those for 1934. In 11 months the increase ranged from 2.9 per cent to 11 per cent, although the remaining month showed a little less than a 1 per cent advance.

Women had to work considerably longer to earn these wages in 1935 than they did in 1934, it was found. Hours of work in manufacturing industries in September, 1935, were more than one-tenth longer than in the same month of the preceding year, the increase being marked in such woman-employing industries as clothing, certain textiles, electrical machinery and candy.

The prevalance of short-time work was said to be another serious situation for working women.

Coral Strands Of Pacific To Link Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Like a string of coral beads lying upon a jeweler's counter, Kingman reef is being appraised for its possible contribution to development of transpacific aviation.

With each successive expedition to equatorial islands this V-shaped coral formation with its expanse of protected water is being examined with increased attention. Kingman reef lies 900 miles southwest of Honolulu.

Possibilities that Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands, desolate, flat, strips of equatorial coral overlayed with accumulations of guano, may be used as landing stations on a proposed branch air route from Hawaii to New Zealand have been materially reduced by continued study of those islands.

Unofficial reports indicate none of the three islands affords suitable natural landing facilities for seaplanes of the type currently in use in transpacific aviation but are ideal for land planes.

Kingman reef, on the other hand, is reported to be a natural seaplane base, and at present seaplanes seem to be the most practical type for ocean service.

Two important bits of evidence are cited as proof that the seas do not wash over the coral barrier to disturb the calm waters within. The first is the black vegetable mold found on the coral and which would not grow were it subjected to continual beating by the waves. The second bit of evidence is found in the delicate and fragile coral formation which fringes the inner side of the reef and which would be crushed to bits were the waters disturbed violently.

Boston News Today:

New York-Boston Rail Fare to Be Cut to $4.58
Garment Strike Continues; Arbitration Refused
Civil Service Bribe Rumors Rouse Curley's Ire
McGlue Refunds $1000 Each to Molway and Berrett
Income Tax Collections Reach New High in State
Legislators Seek Racing Commission Investigation

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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New York Gets $100,000,000 Economy Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The citizens' budget commission, organized during the city's fiscal crisis under Tammany rule to censor budgetary policies, today has placed before the Fusion Administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia a $100,000,000 program of proposed economies and the declaration that there will be a taxpayers' uprising if steps are not taken to avert a "truly threatening situation."

Through its chairman, William Church Osborn, the commission fires a broadside at the municipal borrowing policy, declaring that the city must set its face resolutely against capital expenditures not obviously self-supporting or essential to a reduction of living costs. Its figures purport to show that there are 7159 more employees on the pay rolls this year than in 1934 and that the total pay roll has risen $7,000,000.

$100,000,000 Reduction

"Our review of the operating side of city finance shows that if we can save by charter revision, by transit readjustment and by reduction of personnel, expenses might be reduced by as much as $100,000,000 a year." Mr. Osborn's report says: "That is a large order, but we believe it can be done with the aid of a determined public opinion."

The commission has become one of the foremost proponents for a higher fare on the city's heavily-in-the-red rapid transit system, and holds that a $40,000,000 revenue could be realized from such an "adjustment" provided by a higher fare. Charter revision would save another $20,000,000 of the recommended total, the report states, and reduction in personnel would account for the remaining $40,000,000 saving.

Debt Limit Warning

The commission sees the city's constitutional debt limit "perilously close to zero" with the available margin "to be reduced very shortly to $55,000,000" unless assessments are raised. As for the six-point drop in the tax rate announced for this year, this was accomplished, it stresses, "not by a saving of expenses, but by a shifting of the burden to the utility-owned real estate."

"We do not think things should be done in this way," it continues. "We trust that the citizens will not be misled as to the true fact that the actual operating expenses of the city have been increased some $7,000,000."

The report also protests against the organizing of municipal authorities for bridge and tunnel building under public works administration grants, terming these "a comparatively new invention for incurring public debt without apparent public obligation."

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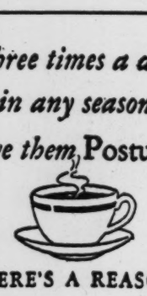

"THERE'S A REASON"

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FAMOUS SINCE 1880

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Sane Driving Taught With Traffic Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A NOVEL device to teach students of the Roosevelt Junior High School the fundamentals of safe and sane driving has been built by David Lewis, automobile director.

The invention, known as the "traffic table," is a small stage built on a 13-foot square table. On the stage, various traffic problems can be illustrated by means of midget automobiles, street cars, buildings and pedestrians.

The "traffic table" is used in class to teach the pupils to act quickly and sensibly in emergencies, and best of all—to avoid getting into emergency situations..... ....

New-Deal Ousters Continue to Fan Fires of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Forced separation from government service of high officials charged with "insubordination" continued today to stir political controversy and provide grist for the coming election campaign mill.

In the Senate a special subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee was appointed to determine whether an investigation into the removal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood from command of the Eighth Corps area should be recommended to the Senate.

New Developments

At the Department of Commerce the controversy over whether its highest officials have honestly supported remedial "safety-at-sea" legislation continued following the resignation of one prominent subordinate in the bureau of steamboat inspection and the scornful rejection by another of an offer permitting him to escape summary dismissal by resigning with apologies to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and a promise of secrecy regarding the incidents leading up to his dismissal.

The Hagood incident appeared to be subsiding somewhat. Senator Jesse Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island demanded the investigation in the Military Affairs Committee. It was granted, but without any discussion. Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, chairman, promptly appointed the subcommittee consisting of Senators M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, F. Ryan Duffey (D) of Wisconsin and Robert D. Carey (D) of Wyoming. The three are merely to decide on whether a formal Senate investigation is desirable or necessary.

No Action Expected

The best guess appears to be that the incident will be dropped in view of yesterday's developments which indicated strongly that General Hagood's dismissal was actually a War Deartment disciplinary matter, and not the result of political intervention from the White House.

The safety at sea controversy, however, may be just beginning. The two ousted officials, Commander H. McCoy Jones, former senior navigation officer, and Frederick L. Adams, former chief investigator, both indicated to their friends that the incident is by no means closed; that they will stand on the side lines until the new legislation is passed, and will make sure that the Department of Commerce high command actually shows the interest which Mr. Roper has claimed in the reform legislation.

Their former superior, Joseph B. Weaver, plans to retain his position as director of the bureau of steamboat inspection, also until the legislation is passed. But when that is accomplished, Mr. Weaver is expected to resign. After that, a new attack on Mr. Roper and his ranking assistants is predicted with the probability that they will be charged with playing politics at the expense of the safety of human life at sea.

Tacoma's Hills Rich In Mineral Deposits, Mining Expert Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—"Tacoma has the greatest opportunity of any city in the country for developing mineral resources," B. H. Bennetts, metallurgist and mining expert and head of the committee on mining of the Chamber of Commerce, told the Tacoma Real Estate Board.

"To make money in mining," Mr. Bennetts continued, "three things are necessary—the mine, the money and the men. There are several good mining properties near Tacoma. There are others that could be developed to make their owners money." A new policy of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce is to see what can be done to bring these hopeful mining properties to the point where they will make jobs and profitable businesses for managers and owners.

The United States Bureau of Mining a few years ago co-operated with the School of Mines of the University of Washington and the Pacific Coke & Coal Company, in testing various coal deposits in Pierce County.

The first step of the Chamber of Commerce has already been taken and the Federal Government has practically promised the money for a new road to open up regions of assured mineral-bearing dirt. Other roads would work their way up through the foothills, where cinnibar juts out, to tap the Silver Creek district, rich in minerals.

U. S. Destroyer Launched

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 28 (AP)—The U. S. S. Tucker, destroyer, was formally christened and launched at the navy yard here Feb. 26. Immediately after the launching the destroyer was placed in dry dock No. 3 to undergo finishing touches. The vessel, 80 per cent complete, will be ready for service Aug. 1. Mrs. Leonard Thorner of Marblehead, Mass., a descendant of Commodore Samuel Tucker, U. S. N., for whom the destroyer was named, served as the sponsor.

Japan's Army Claims Rebels Under Control

(Continued from Page 1)

went into another session at the Imperial Palace of Hirohito.

The supreme war councilors gathered at their headquarters to await reports from the Government negotiators.

The naval authorities continued in conference on the situation against which they marshaled their strength.

A military or fascist government appeared in prospect early in the conduct of the third day's tense negotiations.

With the passing of the four elder statesmen—Premier Okada, Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Viscount Makoto Saito and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe—the civilian authority seemed unable to end the conflict.

Japan's Industrialists Held to Have Forced Issue With Militarists

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The ancient law of feudalism, together with the long-smoldering antagonism between the military and civilian forces in Japan, was seen today by Americans long resident in the Far East as the basic cause of the latest Tokyo political upheaval.

Every Japanese youth, from the time he enters the public school, wears an army-like cap and a uniform constructed along foreign lines. The kimono may be worn in the home, but it has no place in the curriculum established by the Japanese educational authorities. Boys drill from the time they are able to walk, and even the smallest girls, when they take up their studies, don a uniform dress.

Early Militaristic Spirit

While the young of Japan are early imbued with the militaristic spirit and devotion to country and Emperor, with the ending of school days, all youth citizens, naturally, do not enter the army or navy. Many continue with the profession of arms, but numerous others go into business and industry, and some of these latter take up politics.

Ever since Admiral Perry wedged into the ports of Nippon, and the Japanese were given a constitution and a modern Parliament by the Emperor, the gulf between civil and military officials has widened. Political parties have risen and been overthrown by the help of the army and navy. Assassinations of premiers and other high dignitaries have been frequent. Elections have often been accompanied by much bloodshed.

Structure Shaken by War

The World War, and the subsequent depression, shook Japan's economic structure. Farmers and civilians suffered and, at the same time, the country's internal debt began to assume large proportions. For some time the national budget has been a matter of concern.

With the devaluation of the Empire's monetary unit, the yen, Japan began a huge manufacturing movement and her exports soared. Military leaders then launched the Manchurian adventure. China, it was said, came into the scope of the long-plan picture and recently rumbling on the Soviet-Manchoukuo border have indicated to some foreign observers that a war with Russia might be in the making.

Industrialists Forced Issue

Opposition by bankers and prominent Japanese industrialists to an expansion of the military program at this time, because of the serious strain on the nation's finances, was believed to have brought to a head the pent-up ill-feeling between the army and the Government.

Foreigners who know the Japanese emphasize the thought that the army coup was not directed against the Emperor or the Imperial family who are still looked upon by the people of Nippon as descendents of the sun god and whose lives and property are sacred.

It was noted that one of the reasons given for the latest assassinations and overthrow of the Government was the desire to remove "evil influences from around the throne."

No U. S. Enmity

Those familiar with Japan also believed that enmity toward the United States was not a factor in the recent occurrences, but that they hinged purely on internal causes.

One of the assassin's victims, Admiral Viscount Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and a personage who probably was closer to the imperial household than any other, was formerly Governor-General of Korea. Some years ago, at dinner in Seoul, Viscount Saito told the writer:

"Japan's problem is not with the United States. True, there are some things America has done, such as the imposition of immigrant exclusion, that have hurt our pride. But that does not mean we are looking for a war with your country. Our troubles are at home.

Overpopulation

"Our population is growing at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year. Something must be done about it. It is a matter of economy as well as possible expansion. We will work out of it, but it will not be by military methods. Japan is a modern nation and the soldier will have to work side by side with the industrialist if we are to overcome our difficulties."

The insurgents, who had held the police headquarters and barracks against an ever-tightening ring of loyal troops through 24 hours, were reported to have begun the evacuation of the buildings they occupied.

Quarter Shut Off

That quarter of the city was shut off from all outside observers, behind soldiers armed with rifles and fixed bayonets.

The rebels were stated to be leaving their captured stronghold to return to their own barracks.

The capitulation was said by the official source to have followed upon the mediation of high military authorities on behalf of the national Government. These authorities prevailed upon the insurgents to accept terms of peace in order to avert bloodshed.

Candidates for Leadership

© International
Admiral Kanji Kato
Retired Chief of Navy General Staff

Wide World
Admiral Isoroku Yamomoto
Member of Supreme War Council

Japanese Names in the News

Japanese names and terms now in the news are given below. The central characters, reading from top to bottom, are pronounced Dai Nee Hone Kuni, and mean Great Sun Rising Land, or Japan.

Each of the other names or terms is given with its pronunciation and meaning directly underneath the English equivalent of the original Japanese spelling. There is almost no accent in speaking Japanese words.

Emperor Hirohito
Hee-roe-shtoe

The Emperor is above party or politics. Even the military assassins of leading government officials yesterday professed to strike in the name of the Emperor and of the people. The Emperor summons the new Premier, who then forms a Cabinet.

Prince Saionji
Sigh-ohn-gee
Last of the Genro (Gain-roe), or Elder Statesmen, now reported in hiding.

Keisuke Okada
Kay-skay Oh-kah-dah
Prime Minister of Japan, assassinated in army coup of Feb. 26.

Korekiyo Takahashi
Coe-ray-ky-o Tah-kah-hah-shee
Finance Minister, also assassinated.

Viscount Makoto Saito
Mah-koe-toe Sigh-toe
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, former Prime Minister, assassinated.

Gen. Jotaro Watanabe
Joe-tah-roe Wah-tah-nah-bay
Chief of Military Education, assassinated.

Admiral Kantaro Suzuki
Kahn-tah-roe Soo-zoo-kee
Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Court, shot.

Koki Hirota
Koe-kee Hee-roe-tah
Foreign Minister, who was unharmed.

Hachira Arita
Hah-tchee-rah Ah-ree-tah
New Ambassador to China, took office Feb. 26.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Kee-joo-roe Shee-dee-hah-rah
Former Minseito Foreign Minister, who promoted friendly policy toward China before Manchurian invasion of 1931.

大日本國

Minseito
Min-say-toe
Party restored to power in Liberal election of Feb. 20, causing violent acts by young army officers.

Seiyukai
Say-you-kigh
Oldest party in Japan. Favors military more than Minseito. Lost majority in Feb. 20 election.

Kokumin Domei
Koe-koo-min Doe-may
Secessionists from Minseito.

Kenzo Adachi
Ken-zoe Ah-dah-tchee
Leader of Kokumin Domei.

Fumio Goto
Foo-mee-oh Goe-toe
Interim Premier in crisis.

Gen. Sadao Araki
Sah-dah-oh Ah-rah-kee
Former War Minister, mentioned as new Premier.

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki
Gin-zah-boo-roh Mah-zah-kee
Former Director General of Military Education, mentioned as possible Premier.

Yosuke Matsuoka
Yoe-skay Maht-soo-oh-kah
Former Chief Delegate to League of Nations, who walked out of the Assembly in 1933.

Shikumei
Shee-koo-may
Term meaning "Manifest Destiny," or imperialism.

Gaimusho
Gigh-moo-show
Foreign Office.

Arbitration in U. S. Makes Steady Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

and says no charge is made for their services.

The greatest handicap to arbitration has been the absence of modern arbitration statutes, it continues. New York, it recalls, was the first state to pass laws which made an agreement to arbitrate either an existing or a future dispute legally enforceable, thus bringing the courts to the aid of amicable settlement of differences, empowering them to stay an action until the arbitration had been held, to appoint arbitrators and to direct the arbitration to proceed in case of default by a party. This law was enacted in 1920 and was followed three years later by an arbitration statute in New Jersey and in 1925 by similar legislation in Massachusetts and the Federal Arbitration Law. These acts established what the association calls "a sound legal foundation under arbitration."

Model Law Drafted

When the American Arbitration Association came into existence in 1936, the report continues, one of its aims was to advance similar legislation in other states, and as a result of its work nine commonwealths have passed arbitration laws. They are Arizona, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Fifty-six per cent of American industrial production is centered in the states which now have arbitration laws, it adds, and transactions there are fully protected by arbitration whenever parties wish to use it. The association has prepared a draft state arbitration act which has served as a model for the laws adopted since 1926, and which has the endorsement of 150 trade and commercial organizations.

The report says that in the past 10 years the association has had 5646 controversies referred to it for arbitration.

Advantages in Arbitration

"It is fair to say that almost an equal number of disputes and activities concerning their settlement have been facilitated without formal arbitration," it continues. "Of these the great majority have taken place in New York, although they have concerned business firms all over the United States which have representatives or merchandise in New York. Indicative of the spirit in which awards are accepted is the fact that in only 6 per cent of the cases was any contest taken to the courts, and in two instances where such a contest was successful, the courts ordered re-arbitration and in both instances the findings of the new arbitrators confirmed the findings of the original arbitrators. In 88 per cent of the awards the decision was immediately satisfied and in only 12 per cent was it necessary to have a judgment entered in order to enforce the decision of the arbitrators."

The report stresses the time to be saved through the submission of disputes to arbitration rather than to the courts and emphasizes how applicable this form of settling differences is to labor and capital where the relations between workers and employers are subject to contract or agreement.

Tokyo Censorship Resumed as Crisis Grows More Acute

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Tokyo dispatches indicated that a severe censorship was renewed today after the Japanese situation again became acute.

While messages were passed during the period after the rebellious soldiers agreed to yield their occupied positions, a sharp curtailment became evident again when the troops once more refused to return to their barracks.

In addition to the cable censorship, a second ban was placed on telephone calls from Tokyo to San Francisco late last night after one call was completed, giving some details of the coup.

Marchers Reach Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 28 (AP)—The vanguard of 500 hunger marchers arrived at the capital yesterday, after covering 375 miles on foot, to ask President Cardenas to solve the four-months strike in the American-controlled Guanajuato Reduction Company. The remainder of the miners were expected to arrive tomorrow, completing their hike from Guanajuato.

Movie Men Claim Block Booking Is Vital Necessity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—To outlaw block-booking of motion-picture films would surround the industry "with hoops of steel" and raise the price of theater admissions, opponents of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today.

The proposed law to end block-booking and blind selling is sponsored by the Motion Picture Research Council. The proponents' case was presented to the committee yesterday. The bill was further endorsed today by the Massachusetts Civic League Young Women's Christian Association, national W. C. T. U., National Women's Trade Union League, National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Girls' Friendly Society.

Buy Simply to Sell

The Producers' and Distributors' attorney, Charles C. Pettijohn, held that the motion picture exhibitor chooses his films not on moral considerations, but on prospects of filling his house.

"With ample opportunity to cancel pictures condemned by socially-minded groups within the community, the exhibitor bases his choice solely on box office value," Mr. Pettijohn contended.

Attacking of the provision of the bill which would compel producers to give exhibitors an advance synopsis of films before they are bought, Mr. Pettijohn read a wire from David Selznick, producer of the film versions of "Little Women," "David Copperfield" and "Tale of Two Cities," in which he pointed out that it is often necessary to change a story or stars after production is begun.

Producer Is Candid

"Frankly," he declared, "I cannot produce pictures in accordance with the terms of the Neely-Pettingill bill, and if I could, why should I assume not only the financial risks but the risk of criminal prosecution as well?"

Mr. Pettijohn held that "if every deviation compelled by artistic and social requirements is to be made a subject of litigation, cancellation of contract, and suits for damage, the courts would be filled with constant litigation, artistry would be muzzled and self-regulation in the industry inevitably would suffer."

Would Cost Public More

Without block-booking, the motion picture spokesman said, distribution costs would mount, necessitating an increase from 5 to 15 cents more per admission to see the picture chosen.

Miss Katherine Lyford, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League told the committee that "boards of review cannot solve our problem no matter how zealous they may be" and insisted that communities should have the right to choose the kinds of films they want.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures, issued a statement saying that it would not indorse the bill on the ground that it might lead to political censorship. It promised, however, that it would through its Legion of Decency continue to arouse public opinion against the production of salacious motion pictures.

Mrs. Piccard Plans Another Attempt To Reach New Heights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Still aspiring to heights hitherto unachieved—still sure there is much to be learned in the upper regions—Mrs. Jeanette Piccard, here recently, announced her latest plans.

"We have been promised a gondola for another flight into the stratosphere," said the intrepid woman—the first woman to ascend to the upper regions. "And as soon as sponsorship and financial means for constructing another balloon are available, we will be all prepared and happy to take off."

"The fields of the cosmic ray, spectography, aerostatics and meteorology are calling for developments. Much of the data from our former trip corresponds with material gathered by Capt. Albert K. Stevenson and Capt. Orvil Anderson in their record-breaking flight last fall.

"We hope to reach the height of 20 miles in our new attempt," added Mrs. Piccard. "Our former bag was much too small to achieve that altitude. For every additional three miles, the bag must be doubled in volume. With the materials for balloon construction which we have today, the tension limit is reached in the bag large enough to ascend 20 miles."

Educators Ask Banks For Use of 'Dead' Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With the endorsement of the attorney general and the commissioner of banks, the University of North Carolina petitioned all State banks to turn over "dead" accounts to the university to be added to its escheats fund.

This fund, used as a revolving loan fund for needy students in the three university units, would be enriched by an estimated $150,000 if all accounts were made available. By "dead" accounts, Gurney P. Hood, State bank commissioner, meant money placed on deposit in past years by persons or organizations that have never called for it.

Mr. Hood said clearing these accounts from the ledgers of banks would be a great aid to the financial institutions in their bookkeeping as well as a boom to the university.

Beaumont Fire Loss Low

Fire loss in 1935 for Beaumont, Texas, was placed at $1.45 per capita, one of the lowest averages in the country.

Paris and Rome Held Driving At Special Bargains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The State Department watched the cables from London carefully today with a feeling that the London Naval Conference had reached the final crisis which will determine whether there is to be a new naval agreement to replace the expiring Washington Treaty or not.

It is felt strongly here that American interests do not permit an indefinite protraction of a conference in which it is an important participant merely to suit the interests of European politics. The fact is that the new naval treaty is virtually a complete and finished document. In that state it has become a very useful implement to first France and now Italy.

Counter Moves

The French move has apparently been countered by the hint of British rapprochements with Germany. Can the Italian move be countered equally? If so, there should be a prompt conclusion of the Naval Conference. If Italy is more in earnest than is generally credited here, then some arrangement must be made in the nature at least of a recess.

Two courses are still open to the Conference which might avoid the tedious maneuvering for a final advantage which has been going on for the past two weeks. All participants might agree to initial the existing treaty as a tentative gesture of future approval and then let it rest on ice until the sanctions problem is cleared up, after which formal signature could be considered.

The other course would be to adjourn the conference until some predetermined date in the fall, when the work could be taken up where left off.

Can Alter Signing

Actually no treaty need be signed before the end of the year. The present treaties expire only on Dec. 31. Provided some new agreement is signed by that date it will be adequate to preserve the structure of naval understanding between the nations still interested in naval limitation.

So long as Italy does not declare that she can under no consideration sign the treaty, either one of these courses would meet the objectives of the conference quite as well as a signed treaty at the present time. Possibly better.

But should the Italian ultimatum be final, then the conference and its work had best be abandoned so far as the United States is concerned. The suggestion of a three-power conference—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—meets with little receptivity here. Either Italy and France must keep the door open for signature before the end of the year or the American delegation will be recalled.

That such a step will be necessary is not, however, immediately anticipated here. Italy, with the weakest navy of the major naval powers and resources strained by the Ethiopian campaign, probably has more to gain materially from a naval agreement than any one of the other participants in the London Conference. However, it is England and the United States which are most eager to obtain some extension of the machinery of naval limitation. It is because of this known British and American desire to save something out of the old naval treaties that both France and Italy have brought extraneous questions into the conference. But that either move constitutes more than a bargaining point is doubted here.

If this persistent optimism—or cynicism—proves justified there should be a treaty within the next two weeks. If it is not justified and Italy walks out entirely, naval limitation is likely to narrow down to nothing more than the Anglo-German agreement now in effect.

Fur Farming Aids Manitoba's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—With the help of the provincial government, more than 10,000 persons have established homes in the northern part of Manitoba in the last five years, according to J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba. These people have found employment in the development of the natural resources of mining, forest industries and fur farming, at a time when a depression was being experienced in agriculture.

The Government is endeavoring further to develop the non-agricultural north. Several survey parties are at work in a territory where it hopes to bring back into fur production 2,000,000 acres of land now idle. The work follows similar operations in the State of Louisiana.

New Order Against Graft in Politics Victorious in West

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 28 (AP)—A growing band of idealistic young men and women, avowedly bent on making municipal affairs graft-proof, extended its influence along the western political front today.

It is the new Order of Cincinnatus which came out of last Tuesday's municipal primary with a clear-cut victory here. Leaders announced plans for a campaign soon in Portland, Ore. They said the order would consolidate its western victories before venturing eastward.

Born 2½ years ago in Seattle, the order has elected three councilmen and nominated two others here; polled the high vote for its mayoralty candidate, Arthur B. Langlie, in the recent primary; elected a supervisor (councilman) in San Francisco, and elected a councilman and sponsored the present Mayor of Bellingham, Wash.

Cincinnatus binds its candidates to permit an inventory of all they own and to allow examination of their finances during or after their tenure of office. This is designed to "graft-proof" all Cincinnatus-sponsored office holders.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

a peace plan submitted by Edward F. McGrady, federal labor mediator. The strike that has 14,000 men out of work, and that is costing the town $100,000 a day in curtailed purchases, is allegedly due to the employers' refusal to give to men about to be laid off a three days' notice.

Boston, Mass.—Some 3500 striking garment workers picketed quietly after a spasm of violence. Negotiations are deadlocked, with two thirds of the employers willing to meet the workers' demands, but with the remainder holding out.

Italian Gains—Amba Alaji Reported Conquered

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—The legions of Marshal Pietro Badoglio have conquered Amba Alaji. All Italy rejoices but grows tense for what it deems a crucial test.

The mountain fastness of Amba Alaji, is both a vital stategic springboard to Addis Ababa and a sensitive spot in Italian history. Italians have never penetrated further into Ethiopia than Amba Alaji. In 1895 Italians took Amba Alaji; Ethiopian opposition drove them back to Adowa, where they sustained the most crushing defeat in Italy's history of colonial "adventure."

Addis Ababa—Emperor Haile Selassie addressed a message to the Associated Press in which he asked the League to be quick about extending war penalties against Italy.

France—This nation is rumored to be stiffening its back against further sanctions. Pierre Laval while Premier fought the application of sanctions every step of the way. If the Sarraut Government follows suit, Italy will have back its principal ally and may be induced to cease making friendly overtures to Germany

Rail Fares—Ordered Cut to 2 Cents a Mile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The Interstate Commerce Commission made vital news for every person in the United States who ever travels by train. In a 5-to-4 decision it knocked the stilts from under railroad fares, cutting them from 3.6 cents a mile to 2 cents. Pullman rates are pegged at 3 cents a mile rather than at an average of 4 cents a mile, as at present. The ruling is to be made effective June 2.

The eastern roads are particularly affected, since the railroads of the South and West have been experimenting with lower fares. The decision, read by Claude R. Porter, followed the recommendations of Irving L. Lock, who, as examiner, last July urged lower rates. Opposition by most of the eastern roads to rate reductions suggests that these roads may challenge the decision in court.

Details of Commission's ruling: Page 1.

Rearmament—British Program Intrenched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—An almost unprecedented unanimity among political parties of Great Britain has been achieved behind the Baldwin Government's rearmament program. Laborites, Liberals and Conservatives have given it no serious opposition; and, it is believed, the reason lies in the new and compelling idea of using force behind the collective peace system.

The Imperial Defense Committee has gone further than expected in preparing the machinery for mobilizing industry in the eventuality of war. The present political unanimity is a conditional affair. Labor has given its indorsement to the program, just so long as it is used to further collective peace under the League of Nations. Premier Baldwin announced his defense program will be launched March 5.

Vice-President—Four-Star Flag Indicates Rank

Washington (AP)—Vice-President Garner, who went to the Philippines recently minus an official flag designating his rank, has one now by order of President Roosevelt.

The emblem bears four stars forming a square, in the center of which will be the official seal of the United States in predominant colors of white and blue.

State Department—Watches London and Tokyo

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The State Department looked across both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans alertly yesterday. The Japanese crisis, induced by rash military extremists, is not passed off as merely a spasm, quickly ended. Presence of Japanese battleships in the harbor of Tokyo suggests that the revolt within the Army may be more serious than at first thought. In view of America's increasingly stern Far Eastern policy, any increase in the power of military irreconcilables is viewed as a grim development.

State Department officials also looked toward London where the Naval Conference is bogged again as a result of Italian intransigeance. There is a growing feeling that American attendance at a too-frequently stalled conference cannot be indefinitely protracted.

Alliance—Franco-Russian Aid Pledged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Civil incendiarism that swept over Japan built a fire under ratification of the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact. The Chamber of Deputies was told to put on a full head of steam and ratify the pact immediately. This it did to the tune of 353 to 164. The Senate is expected to follow suit next week.

Thunderheads piling up over the Far East created alarm in some French quarters, which feared that France, through its alliance with Russia, might become embroiled in the Orient. The French Cabinet, aware of this growing sentiment, had accelerated ratification of the pact.

'New Money'—Steel Company Plans Bond Issue

Washington—Will it break the deadlock of stagnant capital? That is the question the nation asks, as the Securities Commission reports the filing of the largest "new money" issue since 1933. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company plans to issue $40,000,000 in bonds for new financing, the Associated Press reports. For three years the nation has been awaiting the floating of new capital issues as, perhaps, the single most essential requisite of recovery. Most financing operations have been refunding ones. New money that spells new production and more employment has been jammed. Will this break the capital log jam? is the question.

A New View of Washington

* * *

Spiritual Outlook of First President Revealed in Study by Federal Judge

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—Rounding out his forty-fourth year on the federal bench, Judge Joseph Buffington has just published his first book, "The Soul of George Washington."

"Although my work appears on 4600 pages of the Federal Reporter," he declared, "this is my first book. But it is one on which I have been working for years. A long time ago I made up my mind to gather data showing the simple side of Washington's life. The material in this book I have collected from Washington's letters, official orders, diaries and the like. They show that he was a man of the deepest personal spirituality.

X

"Some 10 years ago all the notes and manuscripts I had collected for my book were in a suitcase which was stolen. But the publication of various books and articles belittling Washington's character and work, urged me to go ahead with the work.

"I feel I am making a contribution by putting the evidence I have gathered into book form so that some biographer, possibly taking up the subject 50 years from now, will have the help of my research."

"George Washington understood European politics better than any other President," Judge Buffington declared emphatically. "His thorough knowledge of conditions on both sides of the Atlantic led him to advise that the United States should keep out of foreign entanglements.

"He believed thoroughly that the separation of the United States from England, the setting up of its independence and the writing of its Constitution, were brought about under the guidance of Divine Providence."

Judge Buffington was appointed in 1892 to the District Court by President Harrison and elevated to the Circuit Court by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906.

He returned from a Florida vacation on Feb. 20 and the next day commented on the publication of his book, in his chambers in the Federal Building here, and autographed copies of it for his friends, with the inscription, "Yours for a better understanding of George Washington."

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British Parties Seen Uniting On Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—Disclosure of the Government's defense plans has brought out alike the unexpected completeness of co-ordination already achieved in national resources and an apparent unanimity among the various political parties in the very extensive rearmament now about to be undertaken.

Never before has any British Administration found itself in peacetime in such a position as that now occupied by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's Government, which although representing the democracy has brought about a co-ordination comparable to what hitherto has been often regarded as a monopoly of dictatorships.

To Strengthen Defense Bodies

The Premier in the House of Commons in announcing his decision to appoint a deputy to himself as chairman of the two existing committees of "Imperial Defense" and "Defense Policy" confirmed the general expectation of the strengthening long recognized as desirable in these bodies.

More dramatic have been the disclosures made elsewhere.

Viscount Swinton, the Air Minister who may not impossibly fill the new post referred to by Mr. Baldwin, surprised the Lords yesterday by showing that the Committee of Imperial Defense has gone much further than anticipated in establishing the machinery to enable peace industries to take up their appropriate share if it should become at any time unhappily necessary to organize the nation for war.

How Labor Will Aid

Lord Strabolgi in the House of Lords brought out what Major Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, has already indicated, namely that the Labor. Opposition is prepared to support a war of defense if in harmony with the obligations for collective security under the League Covenant. Meanwhile Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, although representing the strongest pacifist element in the Cabinet, says today in the national Labor organ that the risk of armament increase is "not nearly so great as a blind pursuit of pacifist pietism," which would mean "the triumph of militarism and aggression."

White Paper Coming

It has been announced that a Government White Paper will be placed before Parliament next week. Cheers greeted Premier Baldwin's announcement to this effect when it was made clear that the cabinet expects to reveal its rearmament plans at that time.

The White Paper is expected to give a picture of Britain rearmed and ready for any eventuality during the next five years. The program is to cost between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000.

The financing of the rearmament program is getting attention. One method would be for issuance of a huge popular defense loan. But it has been reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, inclines toward short-term treasury bills, at least in the beginning.

Will Call on Savings

It was especially significant that the War Minister, Alfred Duff Cooper, attended a recent meeting of the Westminster Committee of the National Savings Movement, when it was announced that small savings of British workers now total £13,000,000,000 and are increasing about £100,000,000 a year. The War Minister said that the savings of the people might be called on by his department, adding: "The necessity for such expenditure must always be in the minds of civilized people while there are still barbarians in the world."

Horrors of War

Horrors of war were stressed during the Commons debate, and the supplementary estimates providing for training in anti-gas drills rode through.

In opposing the estimates, C. G. Ammon, former Labor whip, quoted Dr. Ivor Jones of Chicago as announcing a new poison gas which would destroy whole armies "as a man might snuff out a candle." He also said that bacteria and spreading of disease would be another powerful arm in the next war.

Mayor Hague Picks Smathers as Choice In U. S. Senate Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28—State Senator William H. Smathers of Atlantic City has been picked by Frank Hague, Democratic state leader and Mayor of Jersey City, as his candidate for nomination in May for the United States Senate. Backed by so powerful force in New Jersey state politics as Mr. Hague, Mr. Smathers is regarded as sure to get the nomination.

His Republican opponent next November will be United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, who was elected to the Senate in 1932 to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow.

Charles Edison of West Orange, son of the late Thomas A. Edison, has been talked of as Mayor Hague's first choice to run against Mr. Barbour, but Mr. Edison declined to be a candidate, saying he did not wish to enter politics.

Mr. Smathers has the distinction of being the first Democrat in half a century to be elected to the State Senate from Atlantic County. He was born in Waynesville, N. C., and was graduated from the law school of the University of North Carolina. After his graduation he came East and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1912.

Mr. Smathers in a statement given out in Atlantic City today, stood solidly with the Roosevelt Administration.

New Grass Strain Produced

Prof. Reginald George Stapledon, director of the Welsh plant breeding station, has announced the station has produced a new strain of grass.

'Ready—Aim—Fire!'

© Harris & Ewing

A Troop of Flashlighters in Action

Senator William E. Borah Is the Subject of an "Attack" Following Announcement of His Candidacy for the Republican Presidential Nomination

Mrs. Roosevelt Hears New Deal Blasted at Youth Symposium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The solution of the youth problem will automatically solve many other national problems of "magnitude and variety," in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, who presided at a symposium on "Young America Looks Forward," at Town Hall here last night.

The occasion was one in which Mrs. Roosevelt listened unperturbed to one of the most stinging criticisms of the New Deal that has been voiced by a woman. It came from Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the one-time governor of the Federal Reserve Board and who is now publisher of the Washington Post. Mrs. Meyer is one of the best-known women civic leaders in New York and for 12 years has been a member of the recreation commission of Westchester County, whose work along civic and social lines has attracted nationwide attention.

Mrs. Meyer saw the National Youth Administration wrong from its inception and the people "bewildered by the countless social and economic experiments to which they have been subjected in the last few years."

Assails New Deal

"These failures in experimentation have become so habitual that we are beginning to doubt even the good intentions that once paved an easy road for them," she said. "The National Youth Administration came too late in the series to arouse much hope, and it can already be counted among the minor catastrophies. Its administrative setup foredoomed it to failure."

Mrs. Meyer scored politics in the Works Progress Administration, declaring that the first act of the leaders of this federal agency in Westchester County was to disband the county bureau and place in positions of responsibility "their political agents who knew nothing about the county, nothing about public works and nothing about administration."

Politics Condemned

"For two weeks," she continued, "none of the employees transferred to the Works Progress Administration received any pay, and had it not been for our intervention, these people would have starved. Those of us who served the county unselfishly for years cannot stand by helpless while these federal employees with money to spend overwork our heads of departments, toss out many tried employees for their political proteges and threaten our standards of community service that have taken so many years to build."

Mrs. Meyer made a strong plea for scrapping the Works Progress Administration, "including the National Youth Administration," and for turning back relief to local control and local administration.

Growth of Radicalism

The growth of radicalism among the youth was attributed by Mrs. Meyer to their loss of "respect" for leadership. This "respect" must be regained, she declared, and this could be done only by "an intelligent adult program which inspires their confidence."

The new-deal administration does not supply this confidence, she declared.

Not even jobs for the older boys and girls will settle the whole youth problem, Mrs. Meyer stressed, because "the adolescent youth of America is not yet prepared to step out in the business world and is floundering grieviously because, through the shift of life, youth has been deprived of its old normal relationship to the social structure and nothing has been devised to take its place." She called on youth to demand a chance "to become part of the new social structure that is being created."

Shorter College Course

"The college course is much too long," she said. "Demand that it be reduced to three years or that the last year of high school be devoted to public service. In this way you can become a part of your local government and not only help that government become more effective, but more honest. Believe me, the political chicanery, which is now more rampant than ever in our country, will cease if it has to endure the penetrating examination of young eyes."

Mrs. Roosevelt made no address, merely presiding at the meeting with short introductory remarks. She found the youth problem was world-wide and could not be considered as an isolated problem by itself.

Complicated Problems

"It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that difficulties confront the present young generation," she said, "and while they are perhaps no greater than those faced in the past, they are at least different in many ways, and in some ways more complicated.

"They require for their solution a different preparation from what we have had in the past, and it seems wise that young and old should realize these difficulties and discuss together the best ways of solving them.

Related Problems

"I have faith that we can, when we really understand it, solve it, but it won't be solved in any one way. It will be solved by realizing the magnitude and the variety of the things that enter into the problem itself, and in doing so, we will at the same time, I think, solve many other problems that are before us."

Other speakers were Dr. Homer F. Rainey, chairman of the American Youth Commission; Richard Brown, assistant executive director of the National Youth Administration, and John Lang, educational adviser to the Works Progress Administration in Washington. Each of these speakers described the administration policy in connection with youth.

The addresses were radiocast over the nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company under the auspices of the League for Political Education.

President Asks Bars On Cadets Be Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Cadets at The Citadel, South Carolina's military college, may have President Roosevelt to thank for rescinding all pending punishments and providing bright new slates on which to record the remainder of their college careers, it is announced here.

Under the President's suggested edict, degrees would be awarded to three of last year's seniors who have been held up because of demerits. The President wrote from Hyde Park, N. Y., to Gen. Charles P. Summerall, president of The Citadel, as follows:

"I was sorry not to have the opportunity of seeing more of you when I visited your fine institution, The Citadel. It occurred to me, in view of the custom of long standing in such cases, that it would not be amiss for me to request that all unserved punishments be cancelled. I trust that this idea will conform to your high standard of efficiency and discipline."

Antonio Scotti

NAPLES, Feb. 28 (AP)—Antonio Scotti, one of the most beloved baritones in the history of opera, was buried today in Naples cemetery. He passed on Wednesday at the age of 70 in retirement at his home.

The venerable villain of the stage and loveable individual of private life, came back to Italy from America three years ago, following his retirement after 43 years behind the footlights.

Strangely enough, no newspaper in Italy published a news story of his death, although friends said there was no trouble between him and the Fascist regime.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The passing of Antonio Scotti thins to a scattered few the old guard of the Metropolitan Opera—the artists who "sold" grand opera to the American public.

Scotti, the baritone who attained the status of a matinee idol in the hearts of music lovers, was one of the "last leaves." Enrico Caruso was his close friend and colleague. Marcella Sembrich, who passed on in New York last year, made her debut with Scotti at the "Met" in 1899. Geraldine Farrar long ago retired from the opera stage.

Scotti worked out a pattern for his career and closely adhered to it. He feared singing after his voice had lost its quality. He wanted the public to remember him as he was at his best. So in 1932 he announced he would retire shortly because he felt that an artist should do so with his power intact.

He sang his swan song at the Metropolitan the night of Jan. 20, 1933. It marked 33 years of continuous appearances at the "Met." Scotti took the role of Chin-Fen in "L'Oracolo."

That farewell performance was a highlight of the Metropolitan.

The audience was so great that the doors could not be closed. The floral offerings to Scotti's genius were so many that his dressing room was filled with flowers which overflowed all over the backstage.

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Can a Girl Dress on $77 a Year?

(Continued from Page 1)

cracks and splits and falls apart at the seams."

Another young woman who likes things done in order started at the top of the list and worked down with great efficiency. Two hats, at $1 apiece, it said at the top. She thought that might be managed, reasonably, because you can get plenty of pleasant, even perky-looking hats, for 98 cents apiece—49 cents, if you go down to Fourteenth Street.

Coat Every Third Year

A winter coat for $12.50 was to last three years. Well, maybe miracles do happen. But it's apt to take a good many Saturday afternoons of hunting to find one made of material for that price that will stand any such lifetime, because few coat manufacturers fancy themselves as eleemosynary institutions.

A spring coat, also to last for three years, was to cost $5. Important, if true, another young woman said.

Smocks? Six girls spoke in one voice and to the point on the matter of the two smocks on the list. "Every office manager I ever knew would toss you right out the window if you tried to wear a smock in his office. A pretty picture and definitely one to caveat emptor like anything."

"Ugh!"

For the purposes of argument, we lumped all the underwear items together. You don't have to be a sybarite to say "ugh!" at 15 pieces of underwear for $8.40, which was the way it figured. The girls were curiously unanimous about this, too. They just said, "hm-mm-mm."

Shoes. The budget allows three pairs of $3 shoes, and each has to last only a year to be moral. Now that is a point upon which your correspondent can say a word. There was—and still is—a pair of shoes of which she likes to think affectionately that they will achieve the venerable history of possession that glows over Ed Wynn's celebrated stage shoes. Repaired and recast, patched and painted, propped and reinforced, his have been his over a period of 20 years.

And Shoes

These shoes, bought, it is true, for the philistine price of $3.95 half an hour before sailing for Cuba in 1930, saw extremely diligent wear there and have been worn practically every day all day every summer since. Over hill and dale, o'er moor and crag, by sea, through minor rivers, on top of Mount Washington, down in the Belomar Caves at Matanzas, they simply live on, monuments of loyalty to feet which seemed to deserve them all too little. They have been resoled once, and had, oh, perhaps half a dozen sets of rubber heels. Long since they deserved to be put out to pasture, like a fine Irish hunter grown gray at the barriers. But they just go on and on. So the shoe business can be done, it appears.

And Rubbers

Rubbers: You get one pair at $1 and they are to last two years. Rubbers? With the kind of winter we've had? Say, rather, hip boots—though they cost more.

Bedroom Slippers, one pair and 90 cents. To last two years. Maybe sabots, from Holland.

There's nothing much about the stockings that needs to stir anyone up. You get 10 pair at 80 cents a pair, and if there's one thing this world has these days, it's plenty of good stockings for 80 cents a pair.

Umbrella, a dollar. Uptown in New York, $1; in Fourteenth Street, 35 cents.

Gloves, 85 cents a pair, for three pairs. Well, maybe, but mittens don't wear through so easily.

The last item caused a young woman having a reasonable look to run the practiced eye of an accounting clerk swiftly up and down the column of figures. She returned to the item, "Pocketbook, $1."

She looked the budget up and down and across again.

Then she said, innocently, "Do you think she'd—that is—need a pocketbook?"

Fotoflashes Funless for Finicky

* * *

But Politicians Don't Even Notice Them; And the Camera-Shy—They Aren't Even Asked

* * *

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Pop, pop, pop! go the flashlights.

In the old days—days no longer ago than half a dozen years—flashlight powder was universally used and Washington committee rooms had to be aired out after each customary camera carnival had occurred. Now the new flashlight bulb has changed procedure with an attachment to the ordinary graflex composed of flasblight batteries, a bulb and an inverted saucepan reflector. Then too, the art of the new "candid cameras" has brought into the field a camera with so wide a lens that no artificial light is needed at all.

Mr. Borah looks on amusedly as the cameramen take their snaps, while over in the corner behind them, the regular reporters bide their time to ask questions. Mr. Borah is an old hand at such matters, and is more yielding to cameramen than he would be to some of his own colleagues. If they want him to pose, signing a paper, Mr. Borah acquiesces, and it isn't necessary to tell him to "smile," or "look natural." Borah always looks natural.

It is considerably more trying, however, for witnesses who are summoned to Washington to appear at congressional hearings, who must face the barrage of cameramen on the witness stand. In numbers, J. Pierpont Morgan probably collected as large a crowd of photographers as any private citizen in recent history. When he last appeared before the Nye Munitions Committee, proceedings had to stop for five minutes while cameramen snapped, flashed, reloaded, climbed on tables, chairs, desks like ants, and used Mr. Morgan's compulsory appearance to satisfy the public's appetite for pictures of the hitherto camera-shy financier.

Where the constitutional rights of the private citizen stand in such matters is not quite clear. Congressional committees do not ask permission of the victim when they are exposed to this barrage of photographers. Whether it constitutes a "cruel and unusual punishment" in the eyes of the law has never been decided. Besides the compulsion to appear and answer all sorts of questions, which may or may not be pertinent to the question, the witness faces the cameramen, reporters, and occasional motion picture cameras with recording devices. Edsel B. Ford was once asked highly embarrassing personal questions before a congressional committee the answers to which were recorded by sound devices. In general, it is an ordeal for sensitive and modest people, unused to Washington's promiscuous fish bowl.

But does it bother a senator? Just look at Mr. Borah's genial eye. Publicity bother senators? Sure it does, the way ice cream bothers small boys!

Austria Has Five Drivers For Every Licensed Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The number of automobiles in Austria is steadily increasing. There are now 22,006 registered, which is a fifth more than a year ago.

The number of licensed drivers is growing still faster. There are now more than 1,000,000, which makes nearly five for each car. The increase in the use of motorcycles exceeds that of automobiles, while the number of three-wheeled cars in the city streets is growing most rapidly of all.

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President Puts Tax Burden Right in Lap of Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Treasury needs, and to permit Treasury experts to testify as to what sums any given tax may be expected to yield. Beyond that, Congress must do the work.

This decision raised a hulabaloo in Republican circles today, but the Democrats who will have to bear the burden remained largely silent. They are taking their discipline like men, and ever whistling for courage by minimizing the amount of "new" taxes which will be necessary.

The President's explanation of Treasury needs was presented in a long and lucid lecture to a crowded room of newspapermen. On Jan. 6 when his budget was presented Mr. Roosevelt said none of the new needs existed.

New Balancing of Budget

The budget was in balance except for relief expenditures. It was now his objective, he said, to balance the budget once more except for relief. To do that, he must find funds to pay for the bonus and farm subsidies.

But only the bonus tax, he said, could properly be called a new or additional tax. The farm expenses had been budgeted and provided for in the old processing taxes. To pay the bonus in 1936 instead of 1945, Mr. Roosevelt continued, would require about $120,000,000 a year extra for nine years.

To the $150,000,000-$160,000,000 being set aside annually from taxation under the old bonus law must now be added that sum, making the American taxpayer's annual contribution for veterans' bonus no less than $280,000,000 a year until 1945. He did not suggest the form of tax required to bring in this sum.

Must Make Up Losses

The second need was to recoup or reimburse the Treasury for the taxes which would have been collected but for the Supreme Court decision of AAA. The Treasury will be out of pocket, up to the end of the 1937 fiscal year, the sum of $1,017,000,000 for farm subsidies.

Of that amount about $500,000,000 is needed for regular annual running expenses of the new farm program during the 1937 fiscal year. This can be gained by a tax resembling the old processing tax, intended to be imposed permanently, and bringing in annual farm needs.

But the remainder of the $1,017,000,000 is composed of sums impounded and returned by the courts and never paid. The President expected collection in two ways:

Collection in Two Ways

First, through his windfall tax—a form of excess profits tax intended to bring to the Treasury as much as possible of the sums that fell back into the laps of processors, much of it having already been collected from consumers by them. Second, through any form of equitable tax which would collect over a period of several years sums enough to meet past expenses of AAA and the continued obligation under existing government contracts on Jan. 3, 1936.

Both of these recouping taxes are in a field of considerable doubt. The first doubt concerns constitutionality. Some lawyers believe that retroactive taxation to be illegal, but there are instances where such taxes have been levied and upheld. President Roosevelt said that such a tax was probably constitutional, but difficult to levy and in some cases working a hardship.

Difficult to Tell Who Paid

The windfall tax, however, is designed to equalize all former processing taxpayers. Some of them paid their their taxes on the nail, collecting in part at least from consumers. Others refused to pay the taxes altogether when the dubious legality of AAA began to be realized; others filed court action and had the taxes impounded.

Most such processors continued to sell their products at the same market prices, apparently collecting the processing taxes in part at least from consumers. It is even pointed out that now that processing taxes as such are no more, prices of formerly taxed goods remain approximately as high. It is very difficult to determine what processors handed on the taxes to consumers, and which ones bore the burden out of profits.

All on Same Footing

In any case, the windfall tax is intended to place all processors on the same footing by collecting the maximum possible tax from the ultimate beneficiary of the refund from the courts.

Of similar difficulty is the tax to bring in the Treasury's farm subsidy needs in the current year. This, too, has a retroactive smack. President Roosevelt was studiedly vague on how the thing could work. In any event, he intended to spread the tax over several years.

President Roosevelt will send a message outlining these Treasury needs to Congress early next week, scrupulously avoiding any recommendations on method. This, Republican leaders charged, was "evasion of responsibility." Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa said:

"President Roosevelt spends the money, but lets the Congress worry about collecting it."

Budget in Time Again

Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said:

"The tax bill at this session will be big enough to bring the buget again into line where it stood before the bonus was approved and the Supreme Court knocked out the AAA. That is all I can say."

The congressional inflation group leapt to statement-making immediately the new tax plans were announced. Supporters of the Patman bonus-inflation petition, and the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill, predicted their offensive would gain immediate strength.

Patman Petition Lags

The Patman petition for greenbacks now has only 25 signatures, but leaders felt they could pyramid their strength from Congressmen up for re-election who object to new taxes.

Meantime, the Treasury was facing the need of vast new borrowing. Within three weeks, something like $1,125,000,000 is required in new money.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, outlined in detail the Treasury needs, previously and regularly held secret. It was an object lesson for Congress of the great need for early tax action—and also a rallying cry for inflationists. But only as the new tax bill proposals emerge will it be seen how Congress takes to the unwelcome program in election year.

Fuel Supplies Plentiful

Fuel in the form of coal, natural gas and wood is plentiful in Oklahoma, with many communities having a supply of all three.

Drive to Lift Charity Fund Deficit Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Private charity in New York City, where the public dole reaches out to more than 500,000 families, is still 40 per cent higher than the average for 1928, and the Citizens Family Welfare Committee is today reorganizing for a fund drive to make up 1936 deficits. The committee is representative of the 12 major family welfare agencies here whose fiscal records, it was declared, already plainly show they "cannot carry on the work demanded of them in 1936 with their normal budgets."

The new charity fund drive to supplement the work of public relief agencies has for its basis the realization that, while public relief has theoretically "dissipated destitution, poverty has not been liquidated."

The ground work for the campaign was laid at a meeting of civic, business and philanthropical leaders in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday, when Laurence M. Marks of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange was named to head the campaign committee.

Expense Money Borrowed

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who presided at the meeting, said the fiscal goal had not been set and would depend on the report of financial condition in the various agencies.

Barklie Henry, president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, told the meeting that, with the charity case-load only 22 per cent lower than last year, some of the agencies already have had to borrow funds for current operating expenses in the field of "individual and personal services which are not within the function of public agencies."

Private Agencies

"Public relief averts physical starvation," Mr. Henry said. "But unless means are provided for meeting needs of mind and morale as well as bodily needs, the community life cannot be sound. The community needs these private agencies as surely as it needs a police department and a fire department.

"Unless these agencies are given support today to enable them to do a thorough job, there will be a debt of tomorrow which will be measured in terms of human failure in public dependency."

Council Proposed To Pick Nominees For Judgeships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28—Establishment of a council on judicial character and fitness of those about to be nominated or appointed to judicial office, is proposed in a bill which Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh presented to the Senate today. The bill establishes what may be termed a "veto council."

Before the name of any candidate might be placed on the ballot or considered for appointment, approval of the veto council would be required. All judges from the Court of Appeals down would be subject to such preliminary approval or rejection. Only those certified by the council could be placed on the ballot.

The personnel of the council would comprise presidents of bar associations, the Grange, chambers of commerce and the State Federation of Labor. Members of the State Board of Regents and presidents of county bar associations would sit as temporary members in considering local candidates.

"The law I propose," said Senator Desmond, "is a specific means of insuring both the fitness and integrity of those who dispense justice. It is as vital in its anticrime implications as any bill now before the Legislature in that it would deprive the gangster of the judge who could be 'reached.'"

Duty on Knit Gloves Raised by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The tariff commission has taken steps to lessen the share of profits which Japan has been enjoying from the recent fad among American women and children for cheap bright-colored knitted wool gloves.

Up until 1934 American manufacturers sold about 300,000 dozen pairs of such gloves annually and another 135,000 dozen pairs came in from Germany and Czechoslovakia. Then a new demand for this type of glove arose and in 1935, over 1,240,000 dozen pairs passed over store counters. Of these 527,000 pairs were imported and 95 per cent came from Japan.

Congress asked the Tariff Commission to make a report. The commission said that by changing the base for the ad valorem duty from foreign value to selling price of similar domestic articles, the low Japanese cost of production of these gloves and mittens might be at least partly equalized with the domestic.

So President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation effective March 22 changing the duty on wool knit gloves and mittens from 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, based on the foreign value to 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem based on the selling price of similar domestic articles.

Living Bird Illustrates Book

Wide World

Woodcock in Audubon Society Rooms
Makes Chance Visit When on Migration Flight

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ornithologists Have Surprise Call

Though intimately concerned with the preservation of bird life in America, the New York office of the National Association of Audubon Societies seldom receive visits from their protégés. Consequently, they were very much surprised at the time of the fall migration to receive a pert young woodcock as their guest.

Lost among the crags and cliffs that line either side of New York's Broadway, the little brownish-gray bird with the pink-cinnamon underparts flew against the wall of the General Motors Building and fluttered to a roof outside the offices of the Audubon Society. Carried inside, he was given the run of the building, but after being supplied with food and allowed to rest, he again went on his way.

The migrations of the woodcock are still more or less mysterious. Those coming north early in the spring reach Nova Scotia and some of the later ones go on to Newfoundland, but beyond this there is little known. Ornithologists have been studying their periodic appearances and disappearances for more than a century.

* * *

Range of Tern and Swallow Measured

A new Department of Agriculture circular has been issued on the Migration of North American Birds, by Frederick C. Lincoln, senior biologist of the Section on Bird Migration, Division of Wild-Life Research.

Well-indexed and priced at 10 cents, it gives the main routes used by all North American birds and includes previously unknown details concerning the activities of the champion "globe trotter," the arctic tern, banded as a chick within 7½ degrees of the North Pole and captured some months later in Cape Town, South Africa. Others breeding near the Great Slave Lake were later found in the wastes of Antarctica.

The barn swallow is another bird with a long migration route. Individuals breeding in Yukon and Alaska have been captured in Argentina.

In contrast to these lengthy north and south migrations, are the east and west journeys of many ducks and the short breeding and wintering ranges of sparrows, which keep to the center of the continent. Vagrant migration, perils en route, the effect of weather conditions, and proper methods of banding are a few of the problems taken up by Mr. Lincoln.

* * *

Duck Hawk Makes Explorers Climb

One of the rare spots in eastern United States habitually used as a nesting site for duck hawks or falcons, the second swiftest birds of the air, is a certain high cliff in southern Vermont close by the Connecticut River.

Last summer, when the Vermont botanical and bird clubs visited the crags, six falcons were seen, their black crests and chin-whiskers plainly visible. One clutch of eggs was located by field glasses. Massachusetts and Maine are also hosts to several pairs each year.

Boston still boasts of a single duck hawk, whose home is atop the Custom House Tower and whose office is in Pemberton Square. The bird is a female, dubbed "Portia," and has been observed for years by bird-lovers with offices in near-by buildings. Many have field glasses on their desks continually in order to keep close tabs on her activities.

Hawks and owls, as a rule, are hectored unmercifully by noisy blue jays, but the falcon is one hawk they leave alone. Edward Forbush, former Massachusetts State Ornithologist, used to tell of two Deerfield men who saw a blue jay flying across their fields making for the woods, when suddenly a Duck Hawk shot down from the cliffs near by, the air hissing from half-closed wings. The jay's jaunty assurance vanished in a twinkling. He dove into a pile of brush, but not quite quickly enough. The cutching falcon relieved him of his tail feathers. When the hawk had gone the men flushed the jay, the tailless scamp flying swiftly and silently to the woods as if "Old Nick" were after him.

Keystone

Cliff Where Falcon Nests

* * *

Sky Paths Bend Toward East Prussia

Prominent among European organizations devoted to bird study is the Rossitten Ornithological Observatory on Kurische Nehrung, a narrow sandy spit in East Prussia (south of Memel) separating the Kurishes lagoon from the sea.

Its latest report to the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Sciences, written by Dr. Ernst Schuz, contains unusual facts on European bird migrations and habits. Countless breeding birds, taking their paths of migration in the spring and fall, come together in crossing from Lithuanian territory to German, on this narrow peninsula. It forms an effective land bridge for land birds shy of water. Feathered folk from northwest Russia, Finland, the Baltic Provinces and part of Siberia and Scandinavia give it the reputation of being the district over which the greatest number of migratory birds pass.

The Quarterly Review of German Science, quoting Dr. Schuz, says:

"It is fascinating to follow the journeyings of our white storks as far as Eastern South Africa, and to see blackheaded gulls of East Prussia wintering in the Alps and on the Mediterranean, as well as in France or England; or to discover the starlings of the Baltic countries as frequent winter guests in England, Holland and Belgium, while those of Central Germany visit in the west and south of France, Spain and North Africa.

"The ability of the birds to find their route is incomprehensible to humans. The experiment was made of sending 144 East Prussian storks to the Rhineland (Essen) releasing them there after the wild storks had made their departure. It was found these 144 did not, like the majority of western storks, fly to the southwest, but made off mainly in a southeast direction, the same as that normally followed by their own East Prussian ancestors—just as if they possessed an inborn 'sense of direction.' Similar experiments and results are reported for starlings.

* * *

Radio Tower Distracts Homing Pigeon

Owners of homing and racing pigeons in the Middle West enjoy their radio programs as much as anyone else, but they don't like broadcasting stations. Apparently these dispensers of programs over the air set up "static" in the homing mechanism of pigeons, knocking instincts out of balance and leaving them without any idea of where home lies.

Pigeon Fancier William T. Jones of Detroit declares this is now one of the hardest problems he has to face. "I have seen pigeons circle radio towers for hours until the current is shut off. Then they head straight for home," he said.

Thus has research in this case added to the burdens of the pigeon fancier. In addition to old hazards of hawks, hailstorms and hard rains, owners now have siren radio stations luring their high priced birds away from home and fireside.

Rural Education Takes Attention Of Progressives

(Continued from Page 1)

cago has led the work. Erwin H. Sassman, besides being a private school teacher here, has taught in the experimental school at Antioch College, and has conducted an experiment in rural education for Teachers College, Columbia University, so he brought a rather exceptional background to his task.

200 Are Serving

As a result, he has succeeded in getting more than 200 educators, including many rural school teachers, to serve on a committee that is studying the needs and deficiencies of the one-room and two-room schools of this area, and is finding out what can be done to improve the education they are giving to their 22,000 farm children.

One thing they have found is that they need to give more in civic co-operation. Farm leaders themselves see the need for co-operation in their marketing and buying, and how to get farmers to give up some of their habitual individualism has been one of their problems. Mr. Sassman's answer is to teach it in school.

On Anti-Social Basis

"There is nothing in the one and two-teacher setup which prevents the development of educative social activities," he said. "But, for the most part, at present these schools are organized on a competitive, antisocial basis."

But there are notable exceptions. Mr. Sassman pointed out. In McHenry County, Illinois, where the county superintendent, Mrs. Ethel C. Coe, is directing her teachers to adapt their courses to the needs of pupils as they see them, some good examples of social educational activities were reported by Mr. Sassman. For example, one teacher had her one-room school, including all seven grades, engaged in the conduct of a school store and bank. Through this project the whole school learned to work together. Another teacher accomplished a similar result with a project involving the marketing of walnuts, a third with a study of Indians and polar explorations.

Committee Direction

The regional committees are all under the direction of the national committee of the association, whose chairman, Miss Marcia Everett, helping teacher in Warren County, N. J., presided at the meeting yesterday. The work has all been carried on by volunteer contributions, and the progressive educators are in no hurry to seek a grant for further work. They think the ground must be plowed first, and the co-operation of local communities obtained. When this is done they will be ready to ask for outside assistance.

A new interest was reflected at the sessions here in the young people from the age of 18 to 22—the period which finds some in college, some in CCC camps, and many doing nothing but waiting for jobs. Results of studies of the interests of this age group were reported by Percival M. Symonds of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Highly Important

To find out their natural interests is regarded as highly important for the purpose of planning curriculums, because, according to Mr. Symonds, "An individual's problems and interests really stake out the boundaries of his effectual education. The more we know about education the more it becomes evident that it 'takes' only when it meets the needs felt by the individual at the time."

And what did the majority of these young people rank as the problem of greatest concern to them? Mr. Symonds found that at all levels it was money.

Sad Commentary

"It is a sad commentary on our society that civic interests, attitudes and responsibilities," he said, "remain at the bottom of the list of 15 items of possible interest for both high school and college students. The boys and girls who place so high an importance on matters relating to money fail to see that fundamentally economic security is related to social organization."

Young people between the ages of 18 and 22 are at just the right age to be educated for the responsibilities of citizenship and parenthood, in Mr. Symonds's opinion. It is a period when educators can make profound changes in standards and attitudes. The 12 apostles were in this age group at the time that they were disciples of Jesus, this speaker stated.

"Education of young adults must be universal and is a responsibility of the state," he concluded. "It should not be limited to the intellectually superior but should be recognized by the state as essential for every maturing young man and woman."

Danes Extend Grain Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish statistical department says that the Danish corn harvest was 10 per cent greater in 1935 than in the previous year. Previously, Danish farmers have taken advantage of cheap foreign grain and have concentrated on animal husbandry, but the closing of tariff doors on imported grain is forcing a more intensive cultivation of grain area in Denmark. The sugar beet harvest has also increased.

Quotes From Congress

Loans to Farmers—WPA and Politics—Disciplining Hagood—Stage Money—Political Oblivion —Machine Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), Arkansas:

I do not believe that any agency the United States has employed during the depression period has performed a more helpful or advantageous service than has resulted from the crop-production or seed-loan agency.

It may be astonishing to some who have not studied the subject to realize that nearly all the small loans have been paid in full.

* * *

Senator Rush D. Holt (D), West Virginia:

I said that the Works Progress Administration in the state of West Virginia was a political machine and was a factional political machine, and that cannot be denied.

I said that they had county bosses. I will submit a list of the persons who are the county bosses in the different counties of the state and tell you just how the appointees get on the relief rolls.

* * *

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) Texas:

Down deep in our hearts, all of us know that General Hagood told the gospel truth. He was giving us his free, frank, honest, conscientious opinion and judgment on money spending for the army. Talk about stage money! All of us know that it has been passed around by many officials in all of our states as if it were stage money.

* * *

Representative Thomas R. Amlie (Prog.), Wisconsin:

As I look around me this afternoon I notice that more than half the members who were here in the Seventy-second Congress have already taken their departure into political oblivion. I want to venture the further guess that before two more elections have been held a majority of the present members of this House will have joined the ranks of those who were here only a few short years ago.

* * *

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) Virginia:

A request was made of the War Department to permit General Hagood to testify without restriction. That request was granted. The permission was to answer questions and give information regarding appropriations. What did he do? He made a stump speech. He squared off in an arrogant, dictatorial, critical way, evidently smarting under his idea that the army posts had not been treated fairly in the way of appropriations, and proceeded to ridicule and criticize the policies of the Administration and his commander-in-chief. I say to you that he should have been disciplined whether his commander-in-chief be a Republican or a Democrat.

* * *

Representative William T. Schulte (D), Indiana:

A great many cure-alls and panaceas for this depression have been offered as a solution, and I believe that the taxing of the machine is the real remedy. I feel that the machine tax would result in the scrapping of a great deal of machinery, probably as high as 60 per cent, which, in all probability, would open up a new avenue of employment.

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Kwantung Army's Commander Held Most Powerful Man in the Land; Industrialist, Railroad President and Financial Expert Have Done Their Share

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

Second of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchoukuo — The most powerful man in Manchoukuo today is not the amiable young Emperor, descendant of the Ching dynasty of China, whose visit to Japan last spring was the occasion of such a demonstration of Oriental pomp and ceremony. It is not the new Premier, Chang Ching-hui, or any other member of the somewhat shadowy Cabinet. It is Gen. Jiro Minami, who combines the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army — the Japanese forces stationed in Manchoukuo—with those of Japanese Ambassador in Hsinking.

It was the Japanese Army, more than any other single force, that created Manchoukuo. And General Minami is the army's highest representative in Manchoukuo.

A former War Minister and a man of broad political, as well as military experence, General Minami takes a most active part in directing the political administration and economic development of the country.

Back From Maneuvers

At the time when I interviewed him in the impressively large and spacious new building which houses both the Embassy and the Japanese Military Headquarters in Hsinking, he was inspecting the maneuvers of the new Manchoukuo Army, which were taking place in the country near Hsinking. He had recently returned from a trip of inspection to Mukden, the Fushun collieries and Jehol, in the southwest corner of Manchoukuo, and he was on the point of setting out, by air, for the northeastern frontier regions, on the border of Siberia.

General Minami was a most satisfactory man to interview. He avoided the generalities on which many notables like to fall back when they are confronted with a journalist and gave a clear-cut, incisive, concrete exposition of his views on Manchoukuo's most important problem of foreign relations—the problem of relations with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Concentration

"It seems incompatible with the professed desire of the Soviet Government to maintain peace that they should concentrate an army of 250,000 or 260,000 men, with several hundred airplanes and an equal number of tanks, along the northern frontier of Manchoukuo," General Minami began.

"Japan has a fifth or a sixth of this number of troops, stationed at various places in the northern part of the country, solely for the purpose of maintaining peace and order. The Soviet troops, on the other hand, are massed in three or four strategic centers, as if in preparation for actual warfare. Moreover, along the Soviet bank of the Amur River there are extensive fortifications, which might be used for offense as well as for defense. There are no such fortifications on the Manchoukuo side."

"What do you think of the proposal for a border commission, to settle disputes and frontier incidents on the spot, and of the Soviet proposal for a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Japan?" I inquired.

"It will be useless to set up a border commission until we first establish what the border is," replied General Minami. "The Soviet Union is now occupying a large island in the Amur River, near Khabarovsk, which, we believe, should belong to Manchoukuo; and there are several other points of dispute in this connection. As for the proposal for a nonaggression pact it shouldn't be rejected if it is sincerely meant. But there are a number of questions—the Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters, the possibility of a reduction of Soviet armed forces along the frontier—which should be taken up first."

Reds Must Go!

Discussing the conference, which was subsequently broken off without reaching any result, between the Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolian delegates at Manchouli, General Minami expressed the hope that this would lead to a better understanding between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia and would also reveal how far Soviet influence was dominant in Outer Mongolia.

"Manchoukuo is in an early stage of development and cannot tolerate Communist activities, whether they proceed from Outer or from Inner Mongolia," he observed.

General Minami, turning to the question of the Manchoukuan army, emphasized the point that it was a national army, unlike the former private establishments of separate local war lords, which consisted of purely mercenary troops. "Much remains to be done in creating a regular army; it is still impossible to apply general conscription. But the maneuvers have given hopeful indications of progress."

There Are Bandits

Replying to a question about the state of peace and order in Manchoukuo, General Minami expressed himself as follows:

"We are still faced with a bandit problem, but it is becoming less serious every year. Immediately after the Manchurian incident, in 1932, there were over 200,000 bandits. Now there are only 30,000. Some of these are Koreans who opposed the annexation of Korea by Japan and are under Communist influence. Others are the disbanded soldiers of former war lords and ordinary peasants who cannot find work and take to highway robbery as an occupation. Before my stay in Manchoukuo is ended banditism will be wiped out."

General Minami declined to express a positive opinion for publication when I asked him whether Soviet aid was reaching the bandits in northeastern Manchoukuo.

Russia Is Aiding Bandits

Some of his subordinates were more outspoken. So the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, General T. Nishio, declared:

"If Russia doesn't stop helping the bandits in Manchoukuo, and if it comes against us with its Red expansion, with one foot in Sinkiang and the other in Outer Mongolia—then we shall be compelled to take decisive measures."

Another officer showed photographs of rifles of a recent Russian model which had been allegedly captured from the bandits.

An authoritative Soviet spokesman with whom I discussed the problem of Russo-Japanese-Manchoukuan relations scouted the suggestion that the Soviet authorities were helping the bandits.

Russians Say No

"I assure you that, if we were really helping the bandits, you would see a much bigger insurgent movement than is now visible," he said. "There is plenty of discontent, plenty of combustible material."

The Soviet spokesman, who talked with me with the understanding that his name would not be mentioned, also took issue with General Minami's views about border armaments and the uncertainty of the present boundary.

"It is true that we have more troops on or near the border than Japan has at this moment," he declared. "But this very definitely does not indicate any aggressive designs on the part of the Soviet Government. It is only a reasonable precaution, in view of the fact that Japan, because of geographical conditions, could reinforce its troops much faster than we could hope to reinforce ours. And there is no basis for the statement that the frontier is debatable and uncertain. Disputes have only arisen since the establishment of Manchoukuo. The border is precisely defined by treaties between Russia and China; and the claims which Manchoukuo has been putting forward, as in the matter of the island in the Amur, are devoid of legal foundation."

Railroad President Speaks

During my brief and crowded stay in Hsinking I was able to meet another maker of Manchoukuo, Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway. Mr. Matsuoka's headquarters are in Dairen. But, like General Minami, he is very often traveling about the country, inspecting the developing economic empire of which he is in charge. I had missed him in Dairen and caught him in Hsinking.

Mr. Matsuoka was anxious to dispel the impression, which prevailed in some quarters at the time of his appointment last summer, that he would be guided by the wishes of the Kwantung Army rather than by considerations of economy and sound finance in undertaking new projects.

"I shall do nothing that does not pay," he declared emphatically at the beginning of our interview. "I am an old personal friend of General Minami and I trust my relations with the Kwantung Army will always be harmonious. But I feel a strong responsibility for the investors' capital and I shall not squander a cent."

Has Wielded Ax

Mr. Matsuoka has already wielded a ruthless economy ax in the administration of the railway and achieved savings to the amount of 50,000,000 yen.

Asked about the plans of the South Manchuria Railway in connection with the development of North China, he replied:

"We have set up a new bureau under the direction of K. Ishimoto to supervise economic development work in North China. At the present time no big project has actually been launched. We are studying and exploring the situation. Personally I don't want to do anything that would enrich warlords and politicians. I want to engage in projects which will improve the standard of living of the Chinese peasants, and, at the same time, will be economically sound. I think it would be mutually beneficial for Japan and for China if we could do something to check these disastrous floods that sweep over the North China countryside from the Yellow River, and if we could encourage the Chinese peasants, by giving them cash and seed advances, to plant more cotton, for which there will always be a market in Japan.

"One thing I should like to make clear. The South Manchuria Railway doesn't propose to oust any other business organization from North China. We shall be only one of a number of business organizations, Japanese and foreign, in that part of China. No doubt we shall have keen competition, but there is no intention to create a monopoly or to squeeze anyone out through unfair methods."

Direct and Forceful

Mr. Matsuoka, for a Japanese civilian, is a man of unusually forceful, downright and positive views and personality. He is best known abroad because of his role at Geneva in 1933, when he announced Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations. He enjoyed earlier Manchurian experience as vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company. He is optimistic about the gold resources of Manchoukuo and spoke enthusiastically of the extensive new port development at Rashin, in North Korea, where Manchoukuo is acquiring an eastern outlet that will, in time, be comparable with its present southern outlet, Dairen.

General Minami, as the leading soldier-administrator, and Mr. Matsuoka, as head of the country's largest transportation and industrial corporation, are obviously important figures in the upbuilding of Manchoukuo.

A third "empire-builder," whom I met in Hsinking is K. Sakatani, son of a Japanese senior statesman and former Finance Minister, and himself an expert in questions of currency and finance.

Expert on Finances

Mr. Sakatani played an important part in clearing up the financial chaos which prevailed in Manchoukuo at the time of the Japanese occupation and in organizing the Central Bank of Manchoukuo. He is now one of the auditors of this institution.

One unmistakable achievement of the Japanese occupation has been the creation of a stable and unified currency system. One hundred and thirty-six kinds of bank notes, of widely different origin and value, were circulating in Manchoukuo under the former regime. Almost $20,000,000,000 worth (in nominal value) of these notes—most of which had depreciated to a tiny fraction of their face value—was floating about the country. Now all this has been canceled and converted into sound money, with stable purchasing power, the amount of which in circulation varies from about 100,000,000 yuan (Manchoukuo dollars) in the summer to 172,000,000 yuan in February, when the bean and cereal export season is at its height. Mr. Sakatani summarized the Manchoukuo financial and economic position in the course of an interview, from which I cite the outstanding points:

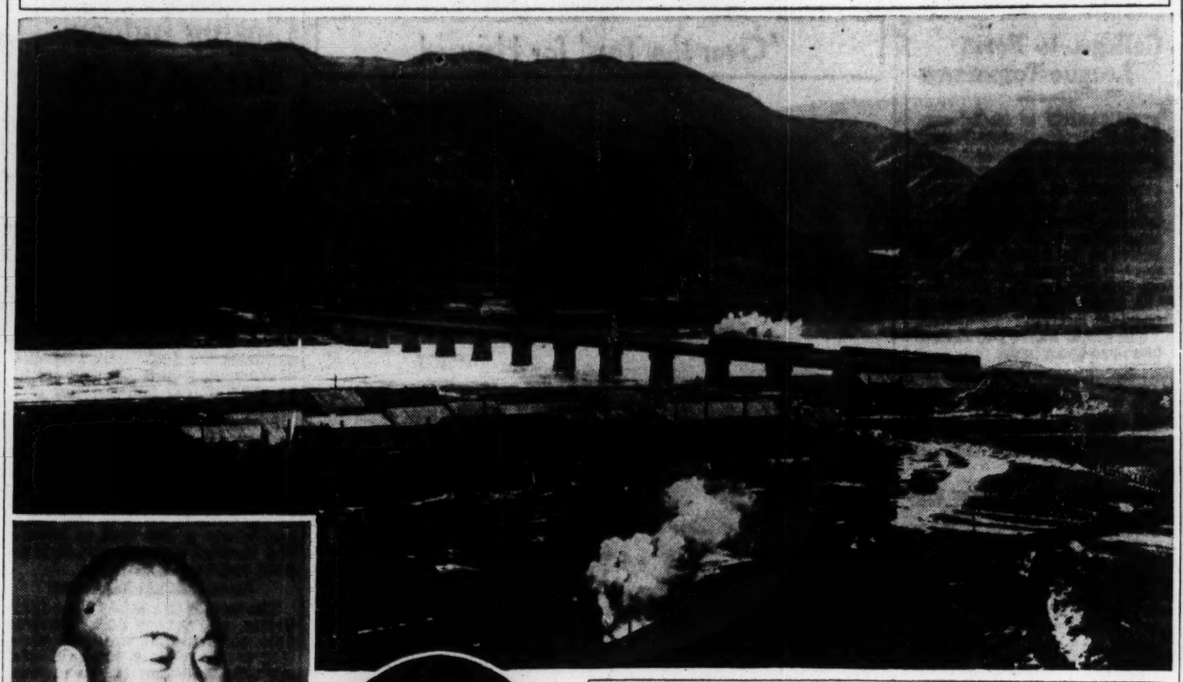
"The Manchoukuo currency today is on a managed basis. Bank notes are not convertible; but behind the note issue is a specie reserve which has never fallen below 44.1 per cent of the value of the outstanding notes. In view of the serious fluctuations of the price of silver we have aimed primarily at price stability. Recently the Manchoukuo currency, which was formerly at a premium, by comparison with the yen, has been stabilized at parity with the yen.

"If this arrangement persists, it will be distinct convenience, in view of the close economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo. Certain groups of Japanese, however, must recognize that the general Japanese-Manchoukuo interest in maintaining here a stable currency must take precedence over selfish group interests. Japanese traders are naturally anxious to sell their goods here. But Manchoukuo needs revenue from customs in order to keep its budget balanced. It is also a handicap that the yuan is not accepted in the Railway Zone or by the South Manchuria Railway; and we must try to change this.

"Manchoukuo for some years has experienced an unfavorable trade balance compensated by importation of Japanese capital. This is natural and inevitable, because the country is going through a process of intensive building. With the passing of time the trade balance will right itself. Apart from soya beans, on which too much reliance was placed in the past, and which have now declined in world market value, coal, gold, cement and flour are items which can be exported in increasing quantities."

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Sakatani's viewpoint was his readiness to criticize and oppose certain groups of his countrymen, in order to defend the interests of Manchoukuo. This attitude is not uncommon among the better Japanese administrators and technical advisers and is often encountered among colonial officials of other countries.

Land of Teeming Activity



Wide World

Where Japan Holds the Reins in Manchoukuo

Upper—New Railway Bridge and Bustling Industries in Manchuria. Left—Gen. Jiro Minami, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's Kwantung Army. Oval—Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the South Manchuria Railway

Hungarian Romance Turns From Gypsies To Radio Salutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Serenading by proxy, without the necessity of standing outside playing the fiddle in the cold, has come to Hungary by means of the radio.

"At such-and-such a moment, Madame, please turn on the radio, because at that moment we shall play a song ordered by Mr. So-and-So especially for you."

This is a message that is now being sent throughout Hungary by the Radio Broadcasting Company, and the innovation threatens to supersede the romantic custom of ordering special songs to be played by the leaders of gypsy bands for the benefit of special listeners, and even of personal serenading outside the balcony window.

Romance may seem at a rather low ebb, but this is compensated for, in part at least, by the fact that every "favorite song" played by the radio costs five pengös—about $1—and that the whole of this sum goes to charity, being handed over to the "Mrs. Horthy Fund," organized by the wife of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, for the benefit of the poor.

North Carolina Weather

The all-time low record temperature for North Carolina is 21 degrees below zero; the all-time high, 108.

Two New Types of Marble Come Out of Laboratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The discovery of a new process by which the natural color, luminosity and markings of marble are made translucent, thus obviating the use of artificial staining and coloring, was announced at a dinner at the Harvard Club under the auspices of the Producers' Council Club of New York last night. Called lumar, the marble is the result of research work by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, the Vermont Marble Company, and the latter's consultant, Prof. George W. Bain of Amherst.

Jetmar, a black marble produced by a new interfusion process rather than the older methods of surface staining or color impregnation, was displayed at the same time.

The result of three years of research, lumar was described by H. Ladd Smith, director of the research department of the Vermont Marble Company, as being characterized by two outstanding features—a remarkable heightening of the subsurface beauties of texture and color and a new high degree of light-transmitting power.

Exhibiting the six different varieties of this marble, Mr. Smith illustrated the effect of high light intensity on each of the types, showing how the diffusion of the light varied from a dull, warm glow in one type to a brilliant radiance in another, bringing out wide range of color tones in shades of brown, green, red and gold.

Declaring that lumar inaugurates a new phase of lighting and decorative purposes for marble, from lighting fixtures to whole luminous walls, from the paneled top of a radio cabinet to the entire front of a building, Mr. Smith stressed that the objective in producing the new marble was "a more complete use of the intrinsic beauty of marble."

"At this time," he said, "when the trend is away from ornamentation and in favor of plain surfaces and color, the natural beauty of lumar has appeal. It is an integral part of the decorative treatment, whether illuminated or not."

Talmadge Indicates Willingness to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"I probably will be a candidate," Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia said, here, referring to the coming Democratic presidential nominations. It is up to the Georgia committee to determine whether a primary or a state convention is to be the vehicle for the Democratic national convention.

Declaring his intention, "to combat actively the New Deal," Governor Talmadge made the following statement: "The southern and border states have 360 votes in the democratic national convention. It takes 367 votes to block the nomination of a President. We are going to bring a lot of delegates to that convention.

"The Democratic Party has played a great part in this nation's history. It shall continue to do so. Usurpers shall not wreck it nor nullify its proudest traditions. Our appeal is to the truest Democrats of this country regardless of geography."

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Garden Help Near Mutiny — Ball Managers Under Pressure — Closing Track Meet

Major-League Managers Facing 1936 Pressure

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 28—With few exceptions, every major league manager will be under pressure this season. The releasing and hiring of team pilots may be so furious following the 1936 campaign that the race to retain jobs may be more exciting than the pennant races.

It's practically a certainty that Mickey Cochrane won't need to worry about his position even if the Detroit Tigers fail to hold their American League flag and world championship. After winning two pennants in succession, the popular "Mickey" can miss once, at least, without thought of being among the unemployed.

Connie Mack figures to finish deep in the second division of the American League, but cannot be replaced as manager of the Athletics unless he so desires because he controls a major portion of the club stock.

But from this point on, the situation changes.

Undoubtedly the manager under the most pressure is Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox. Owner Tom Yawkey has presented his young pilot with another big batch of stars in Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer, Eric McNair, Johnny Marcum and Heine Manush, and has every right to expect a winning ball club in 1936. If Cronin doesn't produce, he may be in a different uniform by 1937.

Grimm in Tight Spot

Although Charley Grimm has piloted his Chicago Cubs to two pennants, coming in last year with a 21-game victory streak, Owner P. K. Wrigley expects not only another National League championship just ahead, but also a World Series triumph.

They say out St. Louis way that Frankie Frisch, despite his sensational past record, has nearly outlived his usefulness with the St. Louis Cardinals. The reason is that Frankie is nearing the end of his playing days and the Cardinal management highly favors playing pilots.

The two New York managers, Bill Terry of the Giants and Joe McCarthy of the Yankees, have anything except a smooth road ahead. Terry will be under plenty of pressure if he gets his team out in front of the National League race again this season and then watches it fold up coming down the home stretch, for the third successive year.

The best the Yankees can hope for is second or third place in the American League, which may not satisfy Col. Jacob J. Ruppert. McCarthy needs replacements in several spots, including a pitcher or two to help Vernon Gomez.

Others Have Problems

So far Casey Stengel has kept far enough away from the royal rooters of Brooklyn, but he appears to be slowly losing the race. No one envies Bucky Harris in Washington, Steve O'Neil at Cleveland, Jimmy Dykes at Chicago and Rogers Hornsby at St. Louis. Pie Traynor has a problem on his hands at Pittsburgh. The same is true of Charley Dressen at Cincinnati and Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies.

Bill McKechnie is respected as one of the game's smartest managers, yet if he doesn't snap the Boston Bees out of the cellar stride they hit last season, Hub fans will demand his release. Boston has seen too much second division baseball the past 15 years.

George E. "Duffy" Lewis has officially been appointed traveling secretary of the Boston Bees. Bob Quinn, president, made the announcement here today. Duffy signed as a coach in the spring of 1932 and has been a handy man since. His fame as a ball player was made with the old Red Sox when he comprised the third member of the famous Boston outfield, Hooper, Speaker and Lewis.

By a Staff Photographer
George "Duffy" Lewis
Who Officially Became Traveling Secretary of the Boston Bees and Gave Up His Coaching Assignment to the Veteran Pitcher, Bob Smith

With Lewis retiring from coaching to take up his new executive duties a coaching berth has been left open and present plans call for Bob Smith to fill the breech. Bob is an active member of the pitching staff and will combine coaching and pitching. He first came to the old Braves several years ago as an infielder and turned pitcher later. He has played with Chicago and Cincinnati in the National League.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The Giants are beginning to hope Bill Terry never decides to take to umpiring instead of managing a ball club. Bill has served as umpire in practice games here and he steadfastly refuses to call a fourth ball. The players have to hit or go out; they can't even get an intentional pass when the situation calls for one.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The opening of the Dodgers' training camp today finds a large squad already on hand. Among those who arrived early were Lonnie Frey, Danny Taylor, George Earnshaw, Tom Baker, Fred Frankhouse, Walter Millies and Babe Phelps. Arriving yesterday, Phelps batted a couple over the right field wall in an informal practice.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Johnny Mize, Cardinal rookie, has had plenty of work in a few days in training camp. Manager Frankie Frisch has had the former Rochester star taking a turn in the outfield as well as subbing for Jim Collins at first base. Frisch says he is highly pleased with the pep and smart fielding of his team.

AVALON, Calif.—Augie Galan of the Cubs is not enthusiastic over the proposal to shift him from left to center field but says, "I will do my best wherever Charley Grimm places me." Grimm was the first training casualty, getting two fingers on his right hand damaged by a foul tip yesterday.

PITTSBURGH—The first squad of Pirates, including Pitchers Johnny Wasco and Mace Brown and Catchers Al Todd, Tom Padden and Spencer Woodill, leave for San Antonio tonight in charge of Prexy Bill Benswanger. Manager Pie Traynor is reported en route from the West Coast.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The Cincinnati Reds begin the last stage of their training today after traveling to Ponce to trim a local team 8-2 yesterday. After games here tomorrow and Sunday, the first squad will leave for Miami by air Monday.

LAKELAND, Fla. — Manager Mickey Cochrane indicated he may change his batting style this season to take advantage of the new Detroit grandstand in right field. Mickey hit 23 homers with the Athletics one year by shooting at a short wall but lately has been trying to place his hits.

ORLANDO, Fla.—As a variation to calisthenics and weight reducing exercises, Bucky Harris has begun to give the Senators some batting drill without very good results. The sandlot flingers, Joe Sullivan and Fotch Mathias managed to baffle most of the hitters.

NEW ORLEANS—Steve O'Neil of the Indians says he is pleased with the condition of his men after less than a week in camp. Clint Brown, who is trying to prove he is a more useful pitcher than Al Milnar, Denny Galehouse and Walter Tauscher, has looked especially good.

PASADENA, Calif.—Mike Kreevich, who had a trial with the Cubs, appears certain to stick with the Chicago White Sox. He was obtained from Kansas City as an outfielder, but can play third and probably will be kept as a sub for Manager Jimmy Dykes.

Colleges to Form League Tomorrow

FORMATION of an International Intercollegiate Hockey League is now a certainty. Representatives of the Canadian universities of McGill, Queen's and Toronto and the American colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, will meet in Boston at the Parker House tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for this purpose.

A constitution will be drawn up at the meeting.

The games will be played on a home-and-home basis.

Sarasota Called Winter Baseball Capital of World

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—This spot may well be called the winter baseball capital of the world . . . More ball players hole in here for the cold months than in any other city in the country . . . Quite a few have bought homes and become free holders, with voting and fishing privileges.

A great many others show up around Dec. 1, "for a couple of weeks of golf," but seldom pull up stakes until time to head for the training camp . . . In one respect, Sarasota's atmosphere is like the six-day bike race—it gets you . . . There, you drop in for an hour but stay all night . . . Here, you come for two weeks and stay all winter.

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The town's No. 1 baseball citizen is Lloyd Brown, the Cleveland pitcher . . . Some of these days, when Sarasota catches up with its golf and sunning, it will pay tribute to Lloyd in a big way.

He was the first ball player to buy a home here . . . Since then, 20 others have rushed to follow suit . . . You can see Bill Jurges of the Cubs sitting on his own front porch . . . Also Butch Henline, Seattle catcher who owns a hotel; John Moore of the Phillies; Roy Spencer of Baltimore and Bill Sweeney of Portland.

Wes Ferrell and Heinie Manush of the Red Sox are annual visitors . . . So are Willis Hudlin, Cleveland's golf-shooting pitcher, and Paul Waner of the Pirates . . . The town claims the distinction of having been the site of the first golf course in the country . . . and last month staged the first baseball players golf tournament.

Twenty entered and the only "furriners" were the celebrated Dizzy Dean, who winters at Bradenton, just 10 miles up the road, and Babe Ruth, who came down from St. Petersburg to steal the show . . . Dizzy is down here two or three times each week to golf and pop off.

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Notes of the Red Sox: Joe Cronin is lighter than last year and looks fit after winter baseball in California . . . guessing here is he'll be back on short . . . Oscar Melillo showed up a week ahead of schedule.

Special to Beantown: The Messrs. Ferrell arrived today . . . the boys allowed as how they had just come down by another route . . . old Bing Miller almost as spry as ever and wanting to know who's going to get the right field job away from him . . . the Sox have two fine looking colts in Stewart Bowers and Walter Ripley, both righthanded pitchers . . . Lefty Grove, supposed to have received the fattest pay increase of any American Leaguer, has set 25 victories as his goal this year . . . last season he pulled for 20—and got them.

Schoolboy Hockey At Arena Tonight

A splendid opportunity for comparison of interscholastic hockey as played in eastern and western Massachusetts will be afforded the hockey fans at the Arena tonight at 8 o'clock when the Bay State All-Stars clash with the Western Massachusetts Interscholastic Hockey League All-Stars. In addition there will be a second game showing Malden High School vs. Somerville High School for the first time on an indoor ice surface this season.

The Bay State All-Stars will use the same starting line-up as that which played the Interscolastic All Stars in the Garden last Saturday afternoon. The Bay Staters in that contest showed vast improvement in their play and are bound to make the going most interesting for the visitors from the western part of the state.

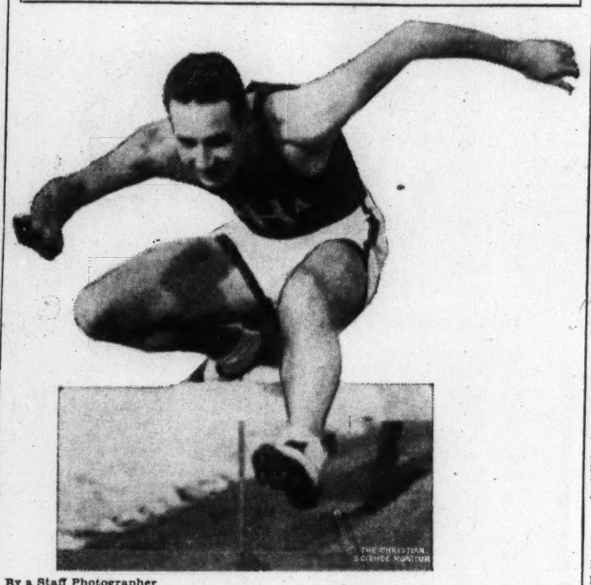
Although this is the first year of the Western Massachusetts League, Greenfield, Bay Path, West Springfield and Holyoke have had teams for the past several years. Holyoke has appeared in Boston in other years with very well balanced and powerful sextets. For tonight's game, Leo Murray of the Springfield Indians has been helping in the coaching end of the boys from western Massachusetts.

Malden and Somerville have played two games this season on outdoor ice and each have a victory to their credit. This game therefore will serve as the play-off. Both of these teams are mentioned as members of the contemplated new league next season. The Malden High School band will entertain the fans between periods.

Canadian Sextet Wins

HAMBURG, Ger., Feb. 28 (Canadian Press)—Canada's Olympic hockey team continued its post-Olympic victories in a series of exhibition games in Europe, trouncing a German team, 9 to 0, last night. A crowd of 10,000 cheered the speed and polish of the visitors, who gave Germany's two best players, Rudi Ball and Jaenecke, little chance of displaying their skill.

'Over the Top' for Harvard



By a Staff Photographer
Capt. Milt Green in Action
Crimson Captain Will Try Three Events Against Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell Tomorrow Night in the Quadrangular Meet. He Will Hurdle, Broad Jump and Run the Dash

Sporting Around the Hub

Garden Help Ready to Declare Mutiny

LOOKS like Ladies' Night in hockey is becoming just a little too much of a good thing. Last night the Boston Garden saw a capacity house of nearly 15,000 spectators, over 9500 of them being women and girls. The novel plan of introducing hockey to ladies for the nominal charge of 5 or 10 cents, the government tax, belongs to young Weston Adams, president of the Boston Cubs.

Weston Adams

There have been five such nights, always Thursdays, and the number of women to take advantage has increased from 2000 the first night to last night's heavy figure. Now that is just what young Mr. Adams hoped for. He wanted the fair ones to see hockey and made it possible for them to do so inexpensively and, if they wished, unescorted.

However, the plan is due for a tailspin. The Boston Garden lobby looks more and more like a bargain counter and little respect is shown mere man. As early as midafternoon yesterday men seeking choice one dollar seats for the night game were amazed and perplexed to find the house raided of good seats by the "early shoppers," who bought those one dollar seats for 10 cents. Inside, seats purchased by men were occupied by girls, and then the fun began.

Moreover, the Boston Garden ticket and executive forces, and particularly Winnie Walsh at the switchboard, were forced from routine activities by the storm of inquiries from the newly made lady fans and curiosity. The women even wished to reserve tickets for next Tuesday and under the same conditions, and the fact that next Tuesday there is a Bruin game meant nothing.

Winnie Is Desperate

The questions that poured into the switchboard varied from normal to ridiculous. Winnie is requested to give directions on how to reach the Garden from various points in the city and near-by towns. She has been asked where to park children, if the show was continuous, and will it be possible to meet the players. Winnie is ready to turn against her own sex when it comes to hockey.

Yesterday, the ladies' idea probably cost the Garden money. Service was so complexed by the thousands of phone calls from the women that reservations for other events were almost impossible. There is only one answer left for the regular man patron of the hustling Cubs as long as Ladies' Night continues, and that is for him to buy tickets well in advance or don skirts.

The Garden help is ready to mutiny.

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Here and There

Coach Wes Fesler and 10 members of the Harvard varsity basketball team left Cambridge this afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will meet the Pennsylvania varsity basketball team tomorrow night in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game . . . Coach Fesler will start George Lowman and Lewis McGowan at the forward positions and Bill Gray will be at center . . . Capt. Levy White and Vernon Struck will play the guard posts . . . The Crimson subs will be Ray Lavietes, Jack Mason, Jacob Kuhn, Dick Wills and John Dampeer . . . The Harvard varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet the Brown varsity and freshman teams at Providence tomorrow afternoon . . . Coach Rene Peroy of Harvard has selected Philip Lilienthal, William Gerber, Wallace Cox and Richard Morgan to compete in the foils competition; Edwin Davis, Albert Weiner, Richard Ford and Edward Miller for the épée competition, and Howard Reynolds, Edwin Skinner, Richard Morgan IV and Elmer Harp to compete in the sabre competition . . . The Brown varsity fencers will be Samuel Bojar in foil and sabre, Van Zandt Williams in foils and épée, Lucas Bernt Mayer in foil and épée and Peter Steele in épée and sabre.

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Jim Mullins of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston will play Norbert Setzler of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York this afternoon for the right to enter the final round of the United States open racquets championship, being played in Manhattan . . . The other Boston entry, Selwyn Dufton, also of the Tennis and Racquet Club, bowed out in the quarterfinals yesterday . . . He lost to Tony Bertolotti, 12—15, 16—15, 15—10, 15—1 . . . It was Dufton who put C. C. Pell Sr. out of the running the day before . . . Tommy Clement, Williams College junior and an excellent skier, has been elected president of the Williams Outing Club . . . Cornell men of Boston will gather at the University Club this evening to honor their new athletic director, James Lynah, and respected track coach, Jack Moakley . . . The Middlebury College hockey team has elected Dudley Phinney of Milton, Mass., captain of the 1936-37 sextet . . . Phinney, a junior, also plays on the golf and baseball teams.

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Starting at 8 o'clock this evening, the finals (in five divisions) of the Greater Boston badminton championship tourney will be played off at the University Club . . . Mary Whittemore, topseeded, and Elizabeth Smith will meet in the women's singles . . . . Last night, Miss Smith upset Marjorie Morrill Painter, the second seeded contestant, in straight sets, 13—10, 11—8, . . . The mixed doubles final will see Miss Whittemore and Phil Richardson, topseeded pair, on one side of the net, and Patricia Bird and Rupert Carven, unseeded, on the other . . . The defending men's doubles champions, Stanley Houghton and C. Raynor Hitchinson will meet the second seeded pair, Don and Phil Richardson, while play in the women's doubles will bring Miss Whittemore and Junia Mason against Mrs. F. Gregg Bemis and Mrs. Randolph Byers.

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Swimming teams of both Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A.'s will hold their 1936 championship meet tomorrow, at 7:30 p. m. at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston "Y." . . . Edgar Davis, chairman of the Two-State Swimming Committee will be in charge . . . Coach Ray Millard of the Boston "Y" predicts that the Hub team should repeat its victory of last year and also lower a few of the records with such men as Capt. W. Runge, J. Marnain, R. Morse and H. Koltonak in the 50-yard swim, J. Ambrose and R. Gorman in the 100-yard breaststroke, G. Connelly, E. Bancroft, W. Tirrell and L. Zagami in the 220-yard freestyle, J. McHugh, W. Tirrell and E. Hoffman in the 100-yard backstroke and Runge, G. Connelly, Marnain and Koltonak in the 100-yard freestyle, the latter defending his record of 59 1-5s for the swim . . . In the fancy diving J. Donnelly, Q. McCaffery and J. Brags will represent the Boston "Y" . . . Defending their title and endeavoring to lower the record of the 200 yard relay of 1m, 46 1-5s will be Boston's team of four men, the team being picked from the following: Connelly, Morse, Koltonak, Runge, Tirrell, Marnain, Bancroft and Gorman.

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Boston University closes its hockey season with a game against Brown at Providence . . . Dr. John Harmon, B. U. director of athletics, has announced that there will be no playoff hockey game between Boston University and Boston College . . . The plan was abandoned because no suitable date could be arranged . . . Over 100 curlers, representing Boston, New York, Utica, Race Brook, Quebec and other cities, started play today in the annual Stockton Cup Bonspiel at The Country Club, Brookline . . . University Club won the Class C interclub squash racquets championship yesterday, defeating Harvard Club, 7 matches to 5, in a two-match playoff series.

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Brown on Schedule—Contrary to circulating reports that Brown is to be dropped by Harvard in football and recently revived for the 1936 schedule, the Bruins will meet Harvard. There is no immediate plan to drop Brown in favor of Cornell.

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Sports Tonight

Swimming—At Brookline Baths, Women's Swimming Association of Brookline meet, 8.

Hockey—At Boston Arena, Bay State All-Stars vs. Western Massachusetts All-Stars and Malden vs. Somerville, 8.

Badminton—At University Club, Greater Boston championship finals, 8.

Dutch Women Break Records

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dutch women swimmers bettered two world records yesterday. Willy Den Ouden swam 100 meters freestyle in 1m. 4.6s., clipping one fifth of a second from her own accepted world record. Rita Mastenbroek swam 100 meters backstroke in 1m. 15.8s., a half-second under the listed record held by Eleanor Holm Jarrett of the United States.

Closing Indoor Meet at Garden Tomorrow Night

The only and final indoor college track and field meet will bring the season to a close tomorrow night at the Boston Garden when Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell meet in the first annual Quadrangular Meet which promises excellent competition and a real battle for team honors between Harvard and Cornell with Dartmouth and Yale determining the final decision because of the manner in which they cut in on the Crimson and the Red and White.

A week ago Cornell was favored to take the games because of its superior balance, but failure of Charles Scott, Cornell's defending intercollegiate high jump champion, to recover from an ankle injury may be the turning point of the meet, particularly if Bob Hall of Brookline, Harvard senior, is able to high jump in promised manner.

Several Events Scheduled

The meet is to consist of five field events, the varsity dash, hurdles, mile and two-mile run, four one-mile varsity relays, a two-mile varsity relay, a freshman 50-yeard dash and three freshman one-mile relays, and the annual relay race between Exeter and Andover, always the topnotch prep school meeting of the year.

The fact that Harvard and Dartmouth have not competed this year makes it difficult to draw up form charts with any accuracy. While Cornell has the balance and has exceptional individual stars in Duke Wood, Johnny Meaden and Capt. Bob Linders, Harvard has a quartet of tested versatile athletes in Emile Dubiel, Milton Green, Norman Cahners and Bob Hall who may score 25 points among them. Green is competing in three events, the dash, hurdles and broad jump; Dubiel in two, the pole vault and broad jump; Hall in the high jump and Cahners in the weight throw.

Much of the interest in the Dartmouth showing will turn on the performance of the two Donovans, Jack and Joe. Jack Donovan, sophomore hurdler and sprinter, is considered one of the most promising timber toppers Harry Hillman has coached in years. The young sophomore needs seasoning in varsity competition but there are high hopes in the Hanover hills that he will beat Green on Saturday and that he may pull through in the dash. Capt. Joe Donovan will anchor the Dartmouth one-mile relay team which should battle Cornell for first place. Dartmouth returned an exceptional clocking in its quadrangular trials a week ago and Captain Donovan may turn in a better than 50 seconds clocking on the Garden track.

Shotput Champion

Dartmouth has the intercollegiate shotput champion, Tony Geniawicz, a seasoned vaulter in George Brister, a possible shotput scorer in Bill Dwyer, a six-foot high jumper in James Cuffe and a two-miler in Ohlinger who might very well be the dark horse of that event.

On the best figures available, the meet will divide itself into two contests, a battle between Harvard and Cornell for first place and between Yale and Dartmouth for third place, with 40 points possibly being enough to win the meet.

The track will be laid at the Boston Garden tomorrow. The teams will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning and everything will be in readiness for the meet which should produce a series of thrilling races.

New England Champion Defending at Brookline

When the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline holds its 11th annual championship meet this evening at the Brookline Municipal Pool, the spectators will be watching two New England championship events and the crowning of a new N. E. A. A. U. senior diving champion.

Alice Bridges, holder of two world records, will be defending her New England senior 220-yard freestyle championship against an array of good swimmers with Eleanor Weene the most likely to upset her. Mary Sadowski of the Boston Swimming Association stands a good chance of winning the New England senior diving event, though Dorthea Bliss will give her a close race for the honor.

One of the most exciting events of the evening should be the 100-yard freestyle for men. Edward Wood who tied Charlie Hutter of Harvard in the 50-yard dash should lead home the pack through William Runge and Gordon Connelly, Y. M. C. A. teammates of Wood's have been coming along fast.

All the events are sanctioned by the N. E. A. A. U. and are open to registered athletes. This meet should prove to be one of the outstanding aquatic events in New England this season.

Springfield Plays Two

Springfield's powerful quintet, after gaining complete revenge on Providence for the only defeat of the regular season, closes that season with two hard games this week end. Tonight will see the Maroons playing Lowell Tech at Lowell and tomorrow night they will play New Hampshire in the Granite State. Both of these games should be fast and close, as all three teams have been showing a fast pace of late.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	7	11	95	78	47
Chicago	19	6	14	76	69	44
Rangers	15	10	15	77	86	40
Boston	18	3	18	74	66	39

Canadian Division

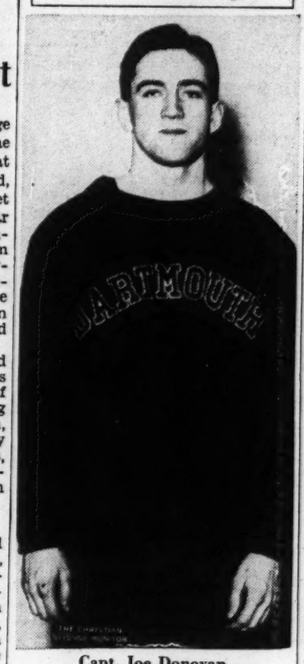
Toronto	18	4	16	97	90	40
Montreal	16	7	16	90	92	39
Americans	13	7	20	90	97	31
Canadiens	10	10	18	69	90	30

Results Feb. 27
Detroit 4, Rangers 2.
Boston 2, Montreal 1.

New Zealand Scores 362 for 9

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 28 (AP)—After two drawn matches with the touring Marylebone C. C. team, New Zealand got away to a good start in the third match today, scoring 362 for 9 wickets at the close of play.

Anchors Aweigh



Capt. Joe Donovan
Dartmouth Track Leader, Who Will Run Anchor on the Green One-Mile Relay at the Garden Tomorrow Night

Northeastern Closing Local Court Season

Northeastern winds up its local court season tomorrow night against Tufts at Medford. Just who will answer the opening whistle for the Huskies is still unsettled by Al McCoy, N. U. mentor still seeking a winning combination. Warren Cushman, Andrew Smith, Bob Tilden, Mert Rice, Emery Spidell, and Frank Meehan have all tried to fill the important center position at one time or another. Cushman became indisposed and dropped from the running. Smith turned out to be a better forward until ousted from the front court by the return of John Barone to the lineup. Tilden lacked the competitive experience to win the post. Rice, a natural guard, will certainly play his favorite spot against the Jumbos, although his last game found him pitted against the great Jack Martin, Rhode Island State center. Either Spidell or Meehan, both sophomores, is the logical choice against Tufts.

Northeastern's freshman quintet meets the Jumbo yearlings in a preliminary at Medford.

The games tomorrow night close Northeastern's official season but the Huskies will journey to Orono, Maine, on March 14 for a post-season engagement with the University of Maine five. Maine, planning the resumption of intercollegiate basketball in the '36-'37 season, will pick a squad from its leading intramural hoopsters to oppose Northeastern.

American Hockey Association
St. Paul 7, Tulsa 2.
Wichita 3, Oklahoma City 0.

College Swimming Results
Brown 52, Springfield 25.
Trinity 47, Mass. State 35.

Lewiston Meets Boston Olympics In Sunday Game

The Boston Olympics will have their hands full next Sunday afternoon when they meet the high-flying Lewiston Cyclones on the Boston Garden ice in one of the three hockey games scheduled for that day. The other two—semifinals in the New England A. A. A. U. Hockey League for the "Alfred J. Lill Trophy"—will show the Medford Hockey Club vs. Amesbury Maple Leafs and the University City Club clashing with the Wollaston Sporting Club.

Reviewing the Cyclones' record it looks as though these colorful Frenchmen will press the local team to the limit. This season the Lewiston aggregation has defeated the St. Stephen, N. B., Hockey Club 5-2 and tied the famous St. John Beavers 1-1 in two overtime periods a few weeks ago. They have also defeated the St. Doms in the Lewiston city series, the scores of the last two games being 6-2 and 4-3. The St. Doms chalked up a victory on the Boston Olympics earlier in the season to the tune of 4-3.

However, the local club has proved that it has the goods to deliver in the pinches. When trailing the "Les Canadiens" last Sunday, one of Montreal's fastest amateur sextets, 4-0, the Olympics came back with a burst of speed to eke out a half-raising 5-4 victory.

Crimson Pucksters Ready for Tiger

The Harvard hockey squad is marking time until Saturday night, when it will skate out on the Boston Arena ice to engage Princeton in what will be the college thriller of the hockey season.

The Crimson puck chasers are well aware of the importance of this game because if they fail to cage the Tiger from Bengal town their chances of winning the Hobey Baker Memorial Cup will fly out the window.

Both teams are keyed to the highest pitch for the fray. Harvard will depend upon its three fine scoring centers, George Ford, George Roberts and Al Dewey to keep them in the lead.

Princeton will have E. B. Savage, center ice, F. R. Lawson, right wing, and G. K. Willis on left wing. These three men are dependable sharpshooters and they have accounted for more than two thirds of all the Princeton scoring this season.

Volleyball Tourney

Volleyball teams of Boston, Somerville and Providence Y. M. C. A.'s will compete in a round-robin tournament at the Somerville Y. M. C. A. building tomorrow. Bob Young of the Somerville "Y" will be in charge. The Boston team will be chosen from C. Swett, J. Doherty, D. Gordon, E. Westlund, E. York, F. Parsons, C. Johnson, B. Burns, J. Maloney and W. Clark. Howard Wilson, coach of the Boston team, will make the trip with the men. The games will prepare all three teams for the coming Two-State Y. M. C. A. championships to be held April 4.

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International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	21	2	16	134	110	44
London	19	2	18	94	99	40
Buffalo	17	5	15	87	79	39
Rochester	13	1	21	88	100	27
Western Division						
Detroit	23	3	15	116	90	49
Cleveland	19	2	18	113	127	40
Windsor	13	8	16	83	88	34
Pittsburgh	14	1	20	104	126	29

Result Feb. 27
Detroit 2, London 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	3	11	114	69	50
Providence	19	4	15	91	101	42
New Haven	16	3	20	106	124	35
Boston	15	4	21	109	118	34
Springfield	14	4	21	102	110	32

Result Feb. 27
Boston 1, Philadelphia 1.

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Dust Clouds

LIKE you, and the man next door, I have of late been somewhat bewildered by government. Everyone talks of it, and everyone differs about it; our theories vary, and even the facts we quote seem contradictory. We peer through clouds of dust and smoke, and we are uncertain whether this is the confusion of destruction or of building. Somewhere below all this, we know, there must be bedrock. The trouble is not in the realities. They are there. But they are hidden by this dust swirling on every vagrant breeze.

Now and then, as we grope about, we encounter something that seems bedrock. It has significance; while it may not be a complete solution of our bewilderment, it may be a clue to follow.

Such a clue I have found in James Truslow Adams' *Revolutionary New England*. The author writes of the town meeting of that day; while he admits its value as a strong and vital local institution, on the whole he questions its good. For it developed in the voter an enormous conceit. "He came to believe himself capable of solving every question in all its details. He also came to envisage the whole matter of administration of both colony and empire as though it were a village matter of fence building and road mending."

That hit home. My folk have been town meeting members for nearly three centuries; this challenge was to something basic in my thinking. Perhaps my confusion came, in part, from viewing matters of empire as though they were matters of road-mending. Here was a thing to be considered.

* * *

I KNEW THE town meeting, of course. It was a body of all voters within the township. It held periodical meetings to consider town finances, and services, and questions of policy. A body in continuous authority, between its meetings it delegated its powers to elected officials.

But this was surface. Below it lay something deeper. *Why* was the town meeting?

It existed only to serve its members. Through it the people of the town, acting together, did for themselves the things they could not do as private persons. Each could not mend his own roads nor teach school, and the leather fire-bucket no longer hung by the kitchen door. Certain services for the good of all we performed in common; we added to these, as our concept of the town meeting as a way to service grew more clear.

But this was still surface. These things done in common were ways of working together toward a desired stability, never static, but always a stability of progress. They were the outward signs of our hunger for peace, for security, for certainty. We do not mend roads as pastime; indeed, we do not mend roads at all. It is our concept of communal service that we mend and build. The outward sign has grown from Indian trail to cart path, from cart path to smooth black road. Because it has so grown, we move more swiftly and easily. We have achieved greater freedom from time and space; this, and not the road, was our end. Because it gives us this greater freedom, the road, the service, has been proven good. It is a way of reaching our idea of the town as it should and shall be, a place of freedom and security, a state of ever-moving stability.

In these three centuries of town meetings, we have come far toward that shadowy ideal; we still have far to go, in the centuries to come. Neither our concept of stability nor our ways of reaching it have as yet reached full growth. But the trunk is established, deep-rooted. What we add are the branches. And the trunk grows and strengthens with added rings as the branches tower and reach up into the blue.

* * *

I WONDER IF this town meeting form of government differs essentially from others? I think not. They spring from the same soil, reach toward the same light. All men desire this ever progressing stability; this end is permanent, timeless. And all men seek it through their governments, through doing things in common.

Yet as governmental units increase in size there seems a change. We can see clearly enough, in town meeting, that the interests of East Village and the West End are one. And we know that the good of this town is close to the prosperity of those about it, and even that the good of this State is one with the well-being of those touching its borders. But we are not sure of the linking between the east and west coasts, between the Middle West and New England, between the States and Europe and the Far East. These are distant; the folk there are not neighbors but foreigners. Their prosperity touches ours only remotely. Our first duty is that of building up our own. At their expense? Perhaps. But we must see to our own roads. Let them mend theirs, as best they can.

So we think to prosper at their cost; they strive to progress and send us the bill; and in the end we both get nowhere.

Of course, it is all nonsense. It is nonsense because it doesn't work. It doesn't work because we are all pulling at cross purposes. And we are pulling at cross purposes because we are all groping in the dust clouds of detail. The simplicities, the fundamentals, seem lost.

* * *

BUT THESE SIMPLICITIES cannot be lost. They can only be lost to sight. And it is the dust clouds of detail that hide them.

It is true that we do consider ourselves "capable of solving every question in all its details." And that is conceit, admittedly. For, even in our small town affairs, we cannot be concerned with detail. Indeed, one purpose of the town meeting is to free us from that. The meeting decides what roads shall be mended; but what grades shall be altered, what material used is left to those who do the work. The town meeting cannot be hard-headed and practical in its decisions; it must, on the contrary, be impractical and visionary. The road must be seen not as a road but as a service—a way to stability, and not a way to Sam Crawford's place. All else is detail and does not, in the slightest, enter the question.

It seems to me that the chief difference between these small questions of town meeting and the greater ones of empire administration lies in the definition of "detail." The town meeting votes to mend a mile of road; the empire builds a thousand miles over mountain and desert. Yet both are details. And in both the details are not and cannot be the affair of the meeting; to consider them only clouds its main intent.

And that intent is working toward that desired stability of progress. The mile of road mended by the town meeting and the thousand miles built by the empire are alike in this: they are both ways to stability. Whether we benefit directly from them does not enter. That, too, is detail. The East Village folk know that, even though their roads are smooth and hard, they have not achieved stability while the West Enders wallow through ruts and potholes. New England cannot prosper while the Middle West takes in its belt. The States cannot be secure while Europe is unstable. No one of us can achieve security by mending only our own roads.

There are no water-tight compartments today; there never were. But so much of this detail work with which we are all concerned lies in erecting cofferdams, and plugging the inevitable leaks, and building the walls higher and higher until we live in dread and shadow under these walls of our own building!

* * *

CONFUSED AND BEWILDERED by details we often, in town meeting, lose sight of the main question. The meeting drags; the clock hand marches; even the Moderator's eye is perplexed. Voices drone on, and we grow impatient. It is time for the question.

And that is this: The problem of this meeting is not to determine what its members think about these matters, but how they think about them. We are not concerned with details. Our decision rests not on our opinion of methods. The business of the meeting is with the essentials. Is this thing good for all of us? Are we willing to pay for mending a road that we may never travel, that our neighbors in East Village may live more largely—and so, in turn, make our living more secure? Are we seeing this matter as town meeting members, or only as West Enders—as citizens of an empire, or as property owners along this road? It is not and cannot be the road alone that the meeting decides upon. It votes whether or not it will move on toward that desired stability, toward that vision of things as they should and shall be.

I think, after all, that we need more and more to see questions of empire in terms of road-mending.

DANIEL CHASE

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FARM NEAR HAREWOOD: *A Wood Engraving by Katherine M. Fryer*

A PASSAGE from Emily Brontë's book comes to mind, in connection with this typical Yorkshire scene:

> Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling. "wuthering" being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather.

for, in her wood engraving, Miss Fryer has forcefully suggested the same "atmospheric tumult"—the "bracing ventilation"—encountered by Mr. Lockwood on his memorable visit to that awesome house.

There is defiance in the great limbs of the trees, a stubborn, rebellious stand against the elements; while the uncompromising building, with its solid walls and sturdy chimneys, typifies the strength and independent character of the Yorkshire folk. The roofs of the barns, catching the intermittent sunlight, shine with a polished brilliance against the fine sweep of the hill; and the powerful wind, suggested by the rhythmic pattern of glossy clouds, has blown the narrow paths and roadway as dry as a bone. Against the road the strongly defined bushes sweep downward into the trough of the meadow, like a fleet of dark-sailed boats, racing together.

Heavy rains of generations, caught in a hollow by the roadside, have formed themselves into a broad pool of cold water; and, as if he must start the surface moving in time with the wind, a passing figure flings a stone into the depths and watches the silver circles run to the banks and disappear mysteriously.

A "wuthering" place, indeed, and one that sets the imagination flying about and beyond the limits of the scene.

Challenge

DESK's disarray
Receives a rose.

Beneath its sway
Desk's disarray
To neat display
And order flows.

World disarray
Invites a rose.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

Venice in the East

NO CITY of the sea is Srinagar, with shimmering horizon and opalescent sparkling waterways. Nor are there here the exquisite bridges, the unrivaled palaces of marble and stone which testify in changeless beauty to the long and perilous history that breathes vitality into the stones of Venice.

The Jhelum River and its streams, which are the heart and sinews of the city sprawling on their banks, are muddy at their best; and, when swollen in summer with surging water from the distant melting snows, they darken to a thick coffee color, curdled with foam from the speed of their passing. The houses, piled up haphazard above the river and typically eastern in their lack of unity or plan, are poles apart from the dignity and coherent beauty of Venetian architecture. They make no bid for perfection or permanence; and, while there is continual careless building, there is still more continuous and unchecked decay, seemingly decent houses in every quarter crumbling gradually into dust.

* * *

YET, IN A deeper and less obvious sense, this "water-city" challenges comparison with its so-different counterpart; for although, as in Venice, the city has its roads and its purely dry-land quarters, these are not the real center and secret of its life. Here the rivers, as in Venice the sea, are the source of its enchantment and the basis of its strength. Many of its people live not only beside, but on the water itself; for thousands of families have their actual homes in the broad thatch-roofed barges that carry the various staples of its trade, wood, rice, and grain. These waterways, the narrower of them overhung by magnificent chinar trees, have all the peculiar fascination of continuous crowded life and movement, without the harsher sounds of mechanical transport or the fumes of petrol to taint the exhilarating purity of the air. No roads and dusty by-ways for these hardy water-folk, whose arduous lives are spent from earliest youth in loading and unloading their barges and towing or poling them in all weathers along the various rivers which are the main communications of Kashmir.

* * *

THE CITY ITSELF, moveover, makes its own special appeal to those who can ignore the obvious and perpetual reminders of untidiness and dirt. The huge chinars, whose roots rise out of the water, and whose mighty trunks lean up against the houses, spread their highest branches in friendly fashion among the sloping roofs. The roofs themselves have surrendered their stone and brick to the spendthrift luxuriance of wild flowers and grasses; and they are more like terraced fields, splashed with the blue and scarlet brilliance of poppies and irises. Lying, sun-soaked and dreamily content, in a cushioned "shikara," gay counterpart of the more ornate Venetian gondola, one looks up between the high corridor of tumbledown riverside houses to a background of blue, cloud-shadowed mountains faintly crusted with snow.

But to see the distant glory of the giant Himalayas themselves, one must climb to these roof-tops of Srinagar city, for only from here can one fully realize the completely satisfying beauty of its setting. The wide flowering vale of Kashmir encircles it, folded round by the richly colored foothills which rise to meet that almost miraculous image reared in the western sky—a frail alabaster wall of faintly shining snows.

* * *

AND STILL WE have not visualized those other proud possessions of Srinagar, the lakes which lie beyond the city itself. In the canals which lead between them, the water, spring-fed, has a crystal clarity that mirrors the austere lines of the poplars along the banks, and on the lakes the juicy-looking lotus pads are clustered thick. But surprisingly, instead of globe lilies cupped on the water itself, there rises from them a forest of slender stalks bearing blush-pink, tulip-like flowers that give a rosy glow to the water's face. Hidden away among the great trees above the Dal Lake lies the secret, unsuspected loveliness of the ancient Nishat Bagh and Shalimar Gardens; and thrusting up against the sky are the rugged shoulders of the hills, fit background of strength for all the tranquil beauty of flowers and trees and water.

R. B.

Winter Woods

HIGH on boughs
where acorns grew
the frost-fruit blossoms
clear and blue,
clear and white
and clear and green,
with veins of silver
glimpsed between.

Only the squirrel
makes his way
on trunk and branch
where snow-wreaths lay.
Only the red fox
sniffs the wind
tangled in forests
winter-thinned.
Only the crystal
moonlight moves
beside the deer
on curving hooves.
Only the hope
of summer lies
in streams where fish
with agate eyes
huddle by rocks
remembering
the first sweet stirring
of the spring.

The sparrow
and the gray owl mark
the joining of the day
with dark.
The hare and ermine
catch the mood
of winter
in the underwood.
Small furtive creatures
such as these
know frozen fountains
that were trees.

It is enough
that in their eyes
is written praise
for matchless skies—
applause in little
feet that run
the earthly courses
of the sun!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

"Krāšņie sveicieni"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

CIK karsti mūsu sirdis ilgojas, lai kristīgā pasaule tagadējā cilvēces lielās vajadzības stundā izmainītu sveicienus saturošus neviltotu labu prātu! Kad vētras mākoņi smagi gulstas pār mentalo apvārsni, visi, kas patiesīgi ilgojas, lai būtu "miers virs zemes un cilvēkiem labs prāts," lūdz, lai miers iemājotu individuālā cilvēciskā apziņā un starotu mierīgā, bet varenā pārliecinātībā visā pasaules plašā valdībā pār mirstīgā prāta, kurš "ienaidībā pret Dievu," zemiskiem elementiem. Patiesa progresa takai vienmēr jāiet pa miera un laba prāta pozitiviem ceļiem. Cilvēces savstarpējā atkarība pastāvīgi norāda uz vispārējas sadarbības iespējamību un nenovēršamību, sadarbības, kas var nozīmēt vienīgi kristīgās brālības ideāla pilnīgu īstenošanu.

Pasaulei jāmācas saprast, kā Mrs. Eddy norāda savā dzejā ar virsrakstu "Mīlestība" (Poems, lp. 6), ka

> "Tie krāšņie sveicieni no augstās debess,
> No kurienes prieks augstais plūst,
> Nāk no tās Mīlestības dievišķīgi tuvās,
> Kas nonem lepnību un zemes bailes."

Vai cilvēces galvenā vajadzība nav tā, ka lepnumam un bailēm jātiek pārmācītiem ar dievišķīgās Mīlestības pastāvības un spēka īstenošanu? Kas gan cits var izbeigt kildas un sajukumu, kas šodien tik daudzās zemēs šķiet būt īsti?

Lai aptvertu dievišķīgā nodoma vienību un pilnību, ir jāsaprot un zinātniski jādemonstrē Dieva un cilvēka radniecības mūžīgo faktu. Lai identificētu patiesu patību un nodibinātu brālību praktiskā un ilgstošā nozīmē, vai mums nevajaga atklāt mūsu kopējo sākotni Garā? Kā mēs īstenosim, ka Mīlestība ir "dievišķīgi tuva" un parādīsim šo Mīlestību mūsu attiecībās ar saviem līdzcilvēkiem, kad kildas un ļaunums šķiet tik acīmredzami? Kristīgā Zinātne loģiski atbild, ka tā kā "Dievs ir mīlestība," kā paskaidrojis Meistāra mīļotais māceklis, un tā kā Dievs ir Viss, visa īstenība ir garīga. Šis visaugstākais fakts ved pie slēdziena, ka ļaunums, ieskaitot visas materijas prasības,—viss jutekļigais esamības jēdziens—ir sapņu esamība, bez substances jeb intelligences. Viss, ko iekāro un augsti cienī pasaulīgais lepnums, visi tā-sauktie materiālie likumi, no kā mirstīgais prāts bīstas, vai kam tas uztīcas, ir tikai māņu tēli, jutekļu sapnis, no kā cilvēce jāuzmodina. Mary Baker Eddy, kas pirmatnējo Kristīgumu atkal atnesusi šim laikmetam, ar paļāvību raudzījās pretim tam laikam, kad garīgās cēlonības varenais likums, uz kā pamatojas universālā lūgšana "Mūsu Tēvs debesīs," tiks saprasts savā tālu ejoša nozīmē un konzekventi izvests dzīvē.

Dievišķīgā Principa vienība un garīgā likuma visdarbība šodien ir tikpat varenas iznīcināt nepilnības jutekļīgo mirstīgo sapni ar visām tā ķildu, niecīguma, mānticības un cilvēka garīgā stāvokļa sagrozījuma fazēm, kā kad lielais Metafizikis pierādīja savu nesalīdzināmo pārvērtības un atjaunošanas metodi. Pirms gadsimteņiem kāds sens sakamvārds paskaidro par cilvēku (Zālamana sak. v. 23:7): "Kādas viņa sirds domas, tāds viņš ir." Un pateicoties Kristīgai Zinātnei, apgaismotība ātri pāriet demonstrējamā saprašanā, ka domāt garīgi ir vienīgais ceļš, pa kuru sasniedzama īstenība—visa tā nemainīgā pilnība, ko vienīgais bezgaligais Prāts zina, valda un uztura. Ar dievišķīgās Zinātnes palīdzību cilvēciskā apziņa patiesa progresa ceļā tiek vesta pie pirmajām dievišķīgi radošām pavēlēm (1. Mozus 1:3, 26): "Lai top gaisma: . . . Darīsim cilvēkus pēc mūsu ģimja, pēc mūsu līdzības;" un (2. Mozus 20:3), "Tev nebūs citus dievus turēt priekš manis."

Mēs visi esam itkā mācekļi cilvēciskās dzīves darbnīcā. Daudziem no mums var likties, ka mēs darbojamies apslēptā, nošķirtā stūrī, strādādami ilgi pie nesvariga, fragmentāriska darba, bet ja mēs progresējam īsteņošanā, ka mēs strādājam tādēļ, lai veicinātu saprašanu par vienīgo visaugstāko Principu, Mīlestību, ka mēs mācamies atmest materiālās aplamības, viltojumus un materiāli organizētā dzīves jēdziena pabalstītājus, un ka mūsu uzdevums ir, celt gaismā Dieva pilnīgās, garīgās radības patiesības, tad mēs strādājam ar prieku, pilnīgi pārliecināti, ka mūsu darbs ir nepieciešams. Katrs mazākais pārvarēšanas pierādījums, katrs individuāls piedzīvojums, sakarā ar garīgā fakta gaismā nešanu materiālā izdomājuma vietā, iederas universālā plānā.

Doma, kas atspoguļo dievišķīgo klātbūtni gudrībā, nesavtībā, žēlsirdībā, taisnīgumā un šķīstībā, nevar neizsūtīt krāšņus miera un laba prāta sveicienus citu cilvēku sirdīs un dzīvēs, ne nepalīdzēt padarīt skaidru Dieva labā prāta nodomu pret visu cilvēci. Kristīguma nodibinātāja paskaidrojums (Jāņa ev. 6:63), "Tas Gars ir, kas dara dzīvu, tā miesa neder nenieka," tiks atrasts kā visas cilvēces neatkarības galīgais paskaidrojums—patiesība, kas universāla savā pielietojamībā, neapšaubāma tāpēc, ka tā zinātniski pierādāma un cilvēciskai uztverei nes ilgstošā miera svētības. "Kristus Kristietība," saka Mrs. Eddy iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lp. 271), "ir zinātniskās esamības ķēde, kas visos laikos parādas no jauna, uztur savu acīmredzamo saskaņu ar Svētiem rakstiem un visus laikus apvieno Dieva plānā."

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"Greetings glorious"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW ardently our hearts yearn to have the Christian world exchange greetings vibrant with genuine good will, at this present hour of humanity's urgent need! When storm clouds hang heavy along the mental horizon, all who sincerely long for "peace, good will toward men," are praying that peace may be won in individual human consciousness and radiate in gentle but mighty persuasiveness to the end of world-wide dominion over the base elements of the carnal mind, which is "enmity against God." The path of true progress must always lie through the constructive ways of peace and good will. The interdependence of mankind points continually to the practicability and inevitability of universal co-operation, which can only mean the ultimate realization of the Christian ideal of brotherhood.

The world needs to learn, as Mrs. Eddy points out in her poem entitled "Love" (Poems, p. 6):

> "That greetings glorious from high heaven,
> Whence joys supernal flow,
> Come from that Love, divinely near,
> Which chastens pride and earth-born fear."

Is not humanity's paramount need that pride and fear be chastened by a realization of the immanence and power of divine Love? What else can bring surcease to the strife and confusion that seem to be expressed in so many lands today?

The eternal fact of the relationship between God and man must be understood and scientifically demonstrated in order to grasp the unity and perfection of the divine purpose. In order to identify true selfhood and establish brotherhood in a vital and continuing sense, must we not discover our common origin in Spirit? How shall we realize that Love is "divinely near" and show forth that Love in our relations with our fellow men, when strife and wrong seem so evident? Christian Science answers logically that since "God is love," as the Master's beloved disciple declared, and since God is All, all reality is spiritual. This supreme fact leads to the conclusion that evil, including all matter's claims—the entire sensuous concept of existence—is a dream existence, devoid of substance or intelligence. All that earth-born pride covets and treasures, all the so-called material laws which the carnal mind fears or trusts, are but phantasmagoria, the sense dream from which mankind must be roused. Mary Baker Eddy, who brought back primitive Christianity to this age, looked confidently to the time when the great law of spiritual causation, underlying that universal prayer to "our Father which art in heaven," would be understood in its far-reaching significance, and wrought out consistently in life practice.

The oneness of divine Principle and the omniaction of spiritual law are as potent today to obliterate the sensuous mortal dream of imperfection, with all its phases of strife, futility, superstition, and misrepresentation of man's true spiritual status, as when the great Metaphysician proved his matchless method of reconstruction and regeneration. Centuries ago an ancient Proverb declared of a man (Proverbs 23:7), "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." And through Christian Science the enlightenment is fast spreading into a demonstrable understanding that to think spiritually is the only way by which to reach realism—the changeless perfection of that which one infinite Mind knows, orders, and sustains. Through divine Science human consciousness is being led in true progress to first divine creative demands (Genesis 1:3, 26): "Let there be light: . . . Let us make man in our image, after our likeness;" and (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

We are all apprentices, as it were, in the vast workshop of human experience. It may seem to many of us that we are working in a very obscure, isolated corner, laboring long at an unimportant, fragmentary task; but as we progress into the realization that it is to further the understanding of the one supreme Principle, Love, we are working; that we are learning to cast aside the material falsities, counterfeits, and makeshifts of a materially organized concept of life, and that our task is to bring out the verities of God's perfect spiritual creation, then we work zestfully, well assured that our work is needed. Each least proof of overcoming, each individual experience in bringing to light the spiritual fact in place of the material fiction, is fitting into the universal design.

Thought which reflects the divine presence in wisdom, selflessness, mercy, justice, and purity cannot fail to send forth glorious greetings of peace and good will into the hearts and lives of others, and aid in making clear the eternal purpose of God's good will for all mankind. The declaration of the Founder of Christianity (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," will be found to be the final declaration of independence for all humanity—a truth universal in its application, sure because scientifically provable, and bringing to human comprehension the benefits of enduring peace. "Christ's Christianity," Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 271), "is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Cut in Railroad Fares to Two Cents a Mile Ordered by I. C. C.

Boston News Today

Garment Strike Continues; Arbitration Refused
Civil Service Bribe Rumors Rouse Curley's Ire
McGlue Refunds $2000 to Molway and Berrett
Income Tax Collections Reach New High in State
Legislators Seek Racing Commission Investigation

Fare Cut:

Ordered by I. C. C. for All Eastern Railroads

The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered all eastern railroads to reduce their rates on June 2 to 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 in Pullmans. On the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New Haven lines this represents a cut of 1 6-10 cents a mile on coach fares and 1 cent a mile cut on Pullman fares.

This means that on the heavily traveled Boston-New York route the one-way fare will be, after June 2, $4.58 in coaches, $6.87 in Pullmans. The present tariffs are $8.26 and $9.16 in coaches and Pullmans respectively. Of course these rates have been cut materially by the frequent round trip and excursion rates offered frequently by the New Haven line. Whether these cut-rate special tickets will be continued or proportionately decreased after the new rate becomes effective was undecided by officials today.

The reduction, long sought by New England business men, was hailed today as giving material impetus to the region's $400,000,000 tourist industry. Southern and western railroads have long had lower mileage rates than New England lines. This fact is believed by some observers to have acted against efforts to attract more visitors.

Strike:

Efforts at Settlement For Moment Deadlocked

With one third of the garment manufacturers refusing to meet union demands, Boston's garment strike of 3500 workers was deadlocked today. Except for minor altercations, all was quiet on the strike front.

No settlement of the strike is considered possible until Monday since Prof. John J. Murray of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation reported today that no efforts to negotiate a settlement are being made.

Professor Murray announced that three labor leaders had accused police of transporting non-striking workers to employment in police department cars.

Meanwhile, union organizers kept their picket lines on Kneeland Street active. Jack Halpern, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, expressed himself as pleased with the strike progress. He reported that all shops in the city but one had walked out.

That shop, the E. N. Marcus Dress Company, 57 Kneeland Street, was open this morning. Workers—called "scabs" by the pickets — were escorted into the building by police.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock today, six arrests were made by police. Only twice did the crowd become unruly. A Negro was arrested for assault with a knife. Total arrests in the strike thus far are 17.

In Municipal Court, 11 men and one woman were arraigned on various and sundry charges, including assault and battery, sauntering, loitering and throwing a piece of ice. The arraigned persons, all strikers, were held on $50 bail each and Judge John Duff set March 6 for a hearing.

Job Buying:

Hints Halt Appointment Of 25 State Detectives

Governor Curley today took cognizance of rumors recently rife around the State House that bribes were being asked for Civil Service jobs. The situation caused him to postpone appointment of 25 new state detectives until the middle of April. He disclosed he had been informed that a State Street attorney had approached one of 187 men on the state detective civil service eligible list and told him he might secure an appointment if he paid $1000.

In announcing the decision to delay appointments, the Governor stressed that no one need buy a position in Massachusetts, and that the state detectives would be chosen purely on merit. "Any person," said the Governor, "endeavoring to influence selection through the use of money, so far I can assist in doing so, will be permanently shut out."

It was expected in some State House circles today that the Governor's action would elicit demands for a legislative investigation of alleged attempts to barter civil service appointments.

By a Staff Photographer

Filing State Income Tax Returns at 40 Court Street

Approach of March 1 Deadline Brings Rush of "Customers" to Experts, Who Aid Them in Filling Out the Blanks

McGlue:

Pays Back $2000 to Molway and Berrett

Behind closed doors today, Clement Molway and Louis Berrett, who were awarded $2500 each by the State for false arrest in the Paramount Theater holdup and murder later attributed to the Millens and Faber, received from Charles H. McGlue the $1000 apiece which they had paid him for obtaining the award. Immediately upon receipt of his money, Berrett peeled $105 from his large wad of bills, and repaid Mr. McGlue for certain loans.

Although he returned the money with good grace, Mr. McGlue declared that the end of the affair has not been reached. He was granted the right to a hearing to present his side of the case at noon on Monday by Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and Senator James G. Moran, President of the Senate.

The restoration of the money had all the aspects of the GPU session as State House police milled about and pushed reporters and photographers from the room in which the return was made. This was immediately reported to Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who came busting onto the scene, demanded the rights of the newspapermen, dispersed the police and saw to it that pictures were taken.

"This looks like Hollywood," said Mr. McGlue with a grin as the photographers' bulbs flashed.

"I do not want any fee from these fellows under any circumstances," said he. "If I accept a fee now, they might a year later bring up charges again."

Racing:

Inquiry Into Acts Of Commission Demanded

While Massachusetts citizens realized today that "fixing" races is not the only type of dishonesty practiced at track meetings, Representatives Paul J. McDonald of Chelsea and George F. Killgoar of Dorchester filed an order with the House of Representatives demanding an investigation by the House Rules Committee of the State Racing Commission to determine to what extent Massachusetts racing laws have been violated.

In the meantime, Charles F. Connors, chairman of the commission, after a brief conference with Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp, announced that he would ask Attorney General Paul A. Dever for an opinion on the proper construction to be placed on the "breakage" clause in the state law. Breakage is the computation of the division of winnings between the track, the state and the bettor.

At a hearing yesterday afternoon, one climax after another occurred during a series of tirades against the racing commission.

Most violent and most concise tirader was Representative Killgoar, who summed up the numerous charges against the commission as follows:

"I was amazed . . . to find that a commission existed in Massachusetts which has practically ignored every law we passed. You have the testimony that it allowed a dog track to operate without a totalizator (a board showing the number of bets placed on each animal for the three winning places and the probable odds), although the law specifically calls for the use of such a device at every track.

"We have heard that they charged license fees (it was testified that workers paid from $2 to $5 for their jobs), although that law was repealed. I think the commission should be compelled to return the money. They have violated the law by employing persons from outside the State."

Curley:

G. O. P. Women Critics Asked to Come to His Office

Polite notes were exchanged between Governor Curley and the women members of the Republican State Committee today. Replying to criticism of his budget voiced by the women yesterday, the Governor invited them to meet with him this noon and talk the thing over.

Noon came today, but not the women. In their stead appeared a neat little note, signed by Mrs. Louise M. Williams. "We are deeply appreciative," she wrote, "for the courtesy you extended . . . but it is regrettable that we didn't receive your invitation until such a late hour this morning that we could not notify our members who live out in the state and get them to your office by noon. . . . However, we will write out our ideas and mail them to you shortly."

This did not satisfy Governor Curley. "This writing," he said in substance, "is but a subterfuge. I am not interested in Republican propaganda but will welcome really constructive ideas to effect economy and efficiency and relieve home owners. . . . I will hold any day this week or this month open for your convenience."

Income Tax:

State Returns to Date Indicate Prosperity Return

Tangible evidence of prosperity's return to Massachusetts was given by Elmer C. George, director of the state income tax division yesterday. On the basis of returns in to date, he estimated that total state income tax collections this year will exceed $15,000,000. This is $500,000 more than last year.

To general business improvement and upward trend of the stock market, Mr. George attributes this gain. As March 1 falls on Sunday, Monday will be the last day for filing. The 40 Court Street offices of the division were thronged today with those getting application blanks or having them filled out.

Mr. George expects to handle 490,000 returns this year. A $5 a day fine is provided for those not filing within the prescribed time, but the department has the prerogative of making this amount less or suspending it if cause justifies it.

Today the department had collected $3,000,000. This was $300,000 more than on the same day a year ago.

Salem Mayor Says Industry Harms Itself

Adds to Relief and Tax Burden, He Says, by Dumping Men 45

Proves a Boomerang

New England Council Hears Cost of Local Government Must Be Curtailed

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, Mass., condemned "the policy of certain industries of dumping their employees at the age of 45" today as contributing to relief burdens.

Mayor Bates and Claude L. Peake of the Leominster, Mass., plant of the du Pont companies, agreed taxation was a major industrial problem, in prepared speeches at a New England council quarterly meeting.

"Local governments have been in existence longer in New England than in other sections," Mr. Peake said, "and more useless, expensive political jobs have persisted than should. These are reflected in the tax burdens of local industry."

Blames Dumping Policies

The Salem Mayor denied the fault lay entirely with public officials, and said the "dumping" policies of certain industrialists accounted indirectly for much of the tax burden.

"Having reached 45 on my own birthday last Tuesday," Mayor Bates said, "I do not believe my usefulness is ended or that I am any less able to do an honest day's work than a younger man.

"Dumping these (45-year-old) men from the pay rolls onto the relief rolls is reflected immediately in the larger relief burden industry must share.

"I do not indict industry generally, but personally I know of many cases where this dumping has taken place."

Protecting the Worker

He advocated maintenance of public health by protecting the worker against accidents and crippling injuries. He urged industry to help its community and itself by finding "a better method" of handling employer-employee relations.

"This problem (of better relations) is not for employers alone, but for workers and for the people of the community generally."

Industries can help communities, he said, by careful planning of work to give stability of employment to workers.

He said of taxation:

"Certain of our industries are faced with competition from industries in other regions not operating under New England conditions. Taxes which crush these industries must be lightened. But other industries not so competitive, should be willing to assume their fair share of the costs of community existence."

Problems Facing Industry

Mr. Peake described the two major problems facing every industry, and every community, as taxation and labor supply. Times, he said, have changed in industry, which now depends upon the community "to make the 16 hours the employee spends away from the plant such that he will be a good worker in the plant."

"There was a time when many industries maintained company houses for employees," Mr. Peake said. "Housing is a responsibility of the community."

He also said employee health problems were community responsibility.

"You will note I say community, not community government," Mr. Peake said. "There is too much centralization of government already. These responsibilities are upon the citizens of the community.

"Industry has a right to expect that the community will strengthen these elements, human or natural, which contribute to the continued prosperity of New England."

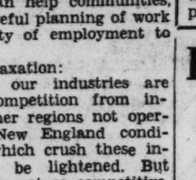
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blame for the alleged dismissal of workers above 45 was placed on the shoulders of insurance companies last fall by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and labor's representative on the unemployment compensation commission.

Before a public hearing of the State Department of Labor and Industries last September Mr. Watt flatly charged that insurance firms have threatened to cancel group policies in certain industrial plants unless older employees—regardless of individual skill—were replaced by younger men.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder with temperatures in the lower 20's tonight; not so cold during Saturday night; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds tonight diminishing Saturday; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	Minneapolis	8	4
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	20	18	New York	30	30
Denver	36	32	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	50	48	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	36	34	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	36	34
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 28.
B—Minimum, Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:52 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Saturday, 4:15 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:02 p. m.

Rigid Economy Looms in Plan For Tax Slash

Legislative Committee Urges Abolition of Local Machinery Levy

Cut of $55,000,000

Limit on Municipal Real Estate Tax Proposed; Opposition Certain

Wholesome local government economy will be the order in Massachusetts this year if the state Legislature adopts measures recommended by the legislative committee on taxation to cut not less than $55,000,000 from the present tax base.

The recommendations, adopted by the committee after an eight-hour executive session last night, include elimination of the present local tax on machinery figured at municipal tax rates and limitation of local taxation on real estate to 75 per cent of the average from 1930 through 1934, except the amounts set aside for welfare relief and debt requirements. The real estate limit would cut the tax base $55,000,000, it is estimated.

Machinery Tax Change

The measures were reported favorably as the result of hearings conducted upon recommendations of the special recess commission appointed to study taxation problems. However, the legislative committee did not see "eye to eye" with the recess commission on the entire machinery tax program. Rather than favor the commission's proposal of an inventory tax to offset the $5,500,000 lost through elimination of the old machinery tax, the legislative committee favors a $5 per thousand tax machinery tax which would raise $1,290,000. This would come under the present corporation tax which is figured at $5 per thousand. This corporation tax is assessed on each corporation's personal tangible property including real estate, machinery, merchandise, tools, equipment and office furnishings. Under the present setup the corporation tax on real estate and machinery is abated to prevent double taxation. If the committee's program goes through, the machinery part of the corporation tax would be retained.

Corporation Tax Jump

As a result, the corporation tax would jump from $7,238,788 to $8,518,788, according to committee estimates. This new amount would be so distributed that the communities which lost through elimination of the old machinery tax would be compensated fully. However, some cities and towns would lose part of their corporation tax shares.

However, the committee deems it absolutely necessary to eliminate the present machinery tax to induce industry to remain in Massachusetts and to attract new business to the State. At the committee hearings on the machinery tax proposal, manufacturers from all over the State declared the tax elimination would help to re-establish Massachusetts industrially.

Taxes and Wages

Few persons combat the argument that taxation has been as much to blame for mill removals as the lower wage scale in the South.

Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, contends cities such as Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford and Fall River would be aided greatly by the machinery tax proposal. He figures mill dismantling might be arrested.

In regards to the real estate taxation limit, the committee produced a complete surprise. How far the measure will go in the Legislature remains to be seen, inasmuch as the General Court in other years has religiously tossed out measures for general limits on real estate taxation. The legislators have been motivated by the fear that communities under a drastic limit could not possibly make both ends meet.

Tax Sales Increase

On the other hand the legislators are daily faced with the situation where mortgages are being foreclosed, homes are being sold to collect unpaid taxes. The tax sales have mounted alarmingly in the last few years, due in part to the depression-created budget problems.

In the real estate tax limit bill is a provision giving local communities the authority to decide whether they will participate in various state-aid projects. The present law makes it compulsory for cities and towns to match dollar for dollar state contributions for school pupil transportation, city, town and county roads, educational facilities and other projects.

State Aid Provisions

Under the proposed legislation, the local officials could decide to eliminate some of these services and thereby save local expense. Local authorities for some time have fought hard against the compulsory feature of state-aid work, arguing that the setup forced budgets to unnecessary heights.

But the tax limit legislation is certain to meet considerable opposition from local authorities who would be hard put to make the necessary economies. They, of course, will point to the necessity of salary reductions, wholesale discharging of employees, and widespread elimination of necessary services, including some school programs. Thus such a program will force legislators to think for some time before voting in favor of the taxation committee's proposal.

Publicity Complaint Discloses Purposes of Fin Com Inquiry

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Doubts in the thought of the public as to the purpose of the recent Finance Commission's investigations appear to be dispelled by the commission complaints as to the newspaper treatment of their findings. It protests that several newspapers have not been according the investigations the amount of space which the Finance Commission believes that they deserve.

Such an outspoken desire for publicity seems a little far afield from the purpose for which that body was established. Perhaps this purpose is reflected in the fact that the commission's latest reports show an increasing tendency to build up cases against the city government out of rather poor cloth.

Library Bids

An example is its most recent report in which the commission takes exception to the city's award of a contract for delivery work in the Public Library Department to a concern other than the lowest bidder. It alleges that the city ignored the lowest bidder to award the contract to a man whose bid was a few dollars higher. The man rejected, Edwin A. Reynolds, had offered to carry books from the Central Library to the branch libraries for $123 a week. His bid was rejected, and that of C. E. Giles, whose bid was $125 a week, was accepted.

The reason given by the Library Department for rejecting Reynold's bid was that he had not filed a certified check with his bid as is required. He had filed instead a cashier's check. The comptroller of the library consulted Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley and was told to reject the bid.

Crossed Wires

Foley, when questioned by the Finance Commission on his reasons for recommending the rejection, stated that he had not been informed by the Comptroller that Reynolds had filed a cashier's check.

The mistake, seemingly due to crossed wires and legally enough made, appears hardly to warrant the charge that the city is guilty of awarding contracts to other than the lowest bidders. Reynold's contention that he has often done work for the city after merely filing a cashier's check, still doesn't remove the fact that he did not comply with city requirements, which were made to protect all bidders as well as the city.

Surprise Over Bids

Surprise was expressed by one contractor who has done considerable work for the city at the lowness of the bids submitted by both bidders. He stated that after considering the work to be done that it would cost the contractor at least $30 a week for each of the four districts into which the city is divided and this allows for no profit. He stated that at least four trucks would be necessary for the job.

The main objection to the various Finance Commission reports is that they tend to hold the Mayor personally responsible for all minor infractions of city statutes. Theoretically, and perhaps legally, he is responsible for all deeds, no matter how small, done by any subordinate. But with thousands of men under him, this idea of holding the mayor responsible for all contraventions can be pushed to an absurdity.

J. G. H.

Fish Poles Used Among the Waves

A use for fishpoles Isaac Walton never dreamed of is highly popular among young technical students at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ultra-short-wave radio fans, called "hams" by those in the know, insert these steel poles in sockets attached to the rear mudguards.

Two Technology instructors in radio engineering use two fishpole antennae each. In this way their streamlined cars appear to be oversized members of the class Insecta. They operate on a frequency of five meters catching prizes beneath waves even Sir Isaac would fail to fathom.

Funds Sought In Maine to Meet Security Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 28 — Administration leaders looked today to an immediate calling together of the members of the Legislature as the only way to settle Maine's social security program.

Having a Social Security Act grant from Washington, Maine finds itself without sufficient funds, even from the contingent account, to meet federal requirements. No official administrative steps have yet been taken.

Advised of the predicament, Gov. Louis J. Brann cut short his Florida vacation and arrived home last night. While the Governor made no statement of the matter, it was said at the State House that only a special session could make possible raising the money necessary for receiving a federal grant.

Two methods to raise the money by legislative action are under consideration—a sales tax or a state lottery. While the sales tax is considered the most likely, it is recalled that Governor Brann opposed such a tax at the last session of the Legislature. Such a tax, according to estimates, would yield between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The lottery question finds little favor among representatives here, though some maintain that the public would object less to it than to the sales tax.

Stratosphere Plane On Way

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Feb. 28

PREDICTION that, "within a decade, 500 - mile - an - hour planes will be hurtling through the stratosphere at 40,000 feet altitude in temperatures 60 degrees below zero," was made here last night by Dr. Igor I. Sikorsky, airplane designer, of Bridgeport, Conn. He also revealed he is at work on an airplane to carry passengers 300 miles an hour in the substratosphere at a height of 25,000 feet.

The noted airplane designer spoke before the aviation section of the Providence Engineering Society.

Dr. Sikorsky announced that preliminary sketches have already been drafted for a new 60-ton, 110-foot airplane with several marked safety improvements. He said that on the new plane mechanics will be able to work on each of the eight motors in flight, thus reducing the chance of a crash due to motor failures. He said that the actual plan of the plane has not been made public, although he showed preliminary sketches of its design to the local engineers last night.

"A broken window in an airplane flying at a 40,000-foot level would be more disastrous than a broken wing," Dr. Sikorsky said, discussing the difficulties facing engineers in the designing of stratosphere planes. "Thus in my stratosphere plane I would eliminate the windows, substituting for them portholes of glass of tremendous thickness, creating a blind plane. There would be no exits such as planes now have."

Dr. Sikorsky said that the stratosphere planes "will be entirely cylindrical because of the internal pressure."

Trawler Calls Out SOS And Then Helps Self

It is not very often that the hardy members of the United States Coast Guard take a little pleasure jaunt. In fact they never do intentionally. So when the Boston steam trawler Sea broke down yesterday afternoon and cabled for a tow, the cutter Algonquin set sail in all good faith.

After proceeding about 100 miles from Woods Hole, where she makes her base, the Algonquin today received a second order from Coast Guard headquarters—this time to turn around and "c'mon home." It seems that the crew of the Sea had been able to make temporary repairs, and she was heading for Boston, slowly but surely.

This marked the second time within the past few days that the Sea has called for Coast Guard assistance. Recently the cutter Cayuga went out 250 miles to render timely aid.

State of Mainers Seek Larger Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 28—The State of Mainers, Incorporated, will within a few days ask aid of the cities of Portland and South Portland and of the State of Maine for the employment of a full time manager and engineer to act in developing the business of the Port of Portland and furthering the unification of rail and water terminals here.

A representative of the State of Mainers explained that the employment of such an official was not intended to conflict in any way with the Port of Portland Authority or its members or officials.

Haigis Denounces Failure of State To Reduce Taxes

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP) —John Haigis, former State Treasurer and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, charged last night the present state government was "not honestly seeking to reduce taxes and the cost of government."

"Our state service," he said in an address to the Young Republican's Club here, "is being demoralized by the most brazen system ever witnessed."

Asserting the State administration was "concentrating its chief effort to the task of perpetuating itself in office," Mr. Haigis pledged himself to "restore" civil service and revise the tax structure to aid real estate and encourage industry.

Mr. Haigis, Greenfield banker, promised to "rid our state establishment of the great horde of those who feed at the public trough at the pleasure of their political master."

"The right to earn a decent living," he declared, "is of paramount importance today." He said people asked the chance to work in private industry but could not get it because of the flight of industry, due "in considerable measure to the constantly increasing tax burden."

The number of individual industrial concerns in the state, he said, dropped 20 per cent in 15 years, and declared valuations dropped 50 per cent in New Bedford and from $214,000,000 to $100,000,000 in Fall River in the last 10 years.

Motor Inspectors In Vermont Collect Their Own Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 28—In Vermont, state motor vehicle inspectors not only keep the highway safe by enforcing the law, but work without cost to the State.

Chief Inspector H. Elmer Marsh reported today that department inspectors, with their salaries and expenses deducted, made a profit of $33,224 in 1935. The profit, of course, goes to the state treasury.

During the year the inspectors collected $107,188 in fines, in license examination fees, in registrations which would not have been otherwise collected, and in minor enforcement details. In winter Vermont has only 14 inspectors; in summer the force numbers 30.

Educator for Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 28 —Dr. John Preston Comer, professor of government at Williams College, is a candidate for election as convention delegate at the presidential primaries April 28. He carries the indorsement of the Democratic Town Committee, of which he is chairman.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"I MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:05, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

METROPOLITAN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie," with Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: New edition of Major Bowes's Amateurs.

EXETER—Jane Withers and Pinkey Tomlin in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Maria Chapdelaine," with Madeleine Renaud. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Great Impersonation," with Edmund Lowe. 2, 5, 8. Also "Strike Me Pink." 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 9:04. Paramount: 10:42 a. m., 1:11, 3:40, 6:09, 8:38. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery." Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:20. Paramount: 9:20, 11:48 a. m., 2:18, 4:47, 7:16, 9:45.

UPTOWN—"Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

UNIVERSITY—Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also Melvyn Douglass in "Lone Wolf Returns." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. Also, "The Music Goes Round," with Harry Richman. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." 10:56 a. m., 2:04, 5:12, 8:20. Also Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Flame Within." 9:16 a. m., 12:24, 3:32, 6:40, 9:48.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of Time," "Chinese Nightingale," "Morocco," "Jumping Champions," "Scrappy's Trailer," and other shorts.

MODERN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:35, 6:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Gussi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24. Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others.

Music

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Roxbury School Center, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30.

SAUGUS WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Town Hall. 8.

HYDE PARK WPA CONCERT — Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan and Central Avenues. 8.

JORDAN HALL—Free public concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 8:15.

PEADODY PLAYHOUSE—Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Sorcerer," under direction of Lawrence W. Chidester. 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

FOGG ART MUSEUM — Stradivarius Quartet. 8.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Bourgeois Gentilhomme"—Moliere's coquio mockery of the social climber. 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45. Matinee tomorrow: 3.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Address on "Relations With Training Institutions," by Chester D. Stiles, Superintendent of Schools in Westfield. 7:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Luncheon meeting. Discussion of "Will the Neutrality Bill—a Sweeping Mandatory Arms Embargo—Lead to War?" Speakers: Philip C. Jessup, Frederick L. Schuman, Edward Howard Griggs, Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., and James P. Baxter, 3rd. Christian A. Herter will preside. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "The Problems of European Peace," by Prof. William Starr Myers. Also lecture on "Climb the Hills of Gaspe," by Arthur Morritt. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Address on "Our Changing Constitution," by Prof. Brewer G. Whitmore of Smith College. 3 Joy Street. 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Ashmont Station, upper bus level, at 2. Take bus marked "Brockton, Fall River or Randolph." Walk from Chicatawbut to Great Dome.

BEEKEEPERS SOCIETY—Illustrated lecture on bees. Annual election of officers. Room 460, State House. 2.

BOSTON FRIENDSHIP TOUR — "Norway and the Norwegians." Talks, moving pictures, music. Registration in Church of the Covenant, Berkeley and Newbury Streets. 2.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Marionette performance given by the Theatercraft department of the school. 44 St. Botolph Street. 10 a. m.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB —Take 1:10 train at North Station for Pride's Crossing. Bird walk to see northern finches, pine siskins and crossbills.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Illustrated lecture on "Snake Man's Story," by Lewis Babbitt, accompanied by his live pets. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3:30.

Agencies in Three N. H. Cities Opened for Aid of Jobless Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—New Hampshire opened today three agencies specifically designed not only to aid youth in finding employment, but to correct a situation wherein many young men and women between the ages of 16 and 26 have no definite ideas as to what type of work they would like to do.

These agencies, to be conducted in this city, Manchester and Nashua under direction of the state employment service, will be headed by individuals with long training in vocational guidance.

In explaining the new program, believed to be the first of its kind instituted in New England, Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the state employment service, said that it would supplement the National Youth Administration's plan of helping youth to put its leisure time to better use.

More Than Agency

It will enable young men and women to register for work, she said, but will be more than just an employment agency. "We intend to advise applicants as to what they can do to develop more thoroughly a special interest," she pointed out, "by telling them what books they should read and what courses are available."

The director explained that she felt this would give boys and girls an opportunity to improve their time while awaiting work, since she emphasized the fact that employment could not be guaranteed. "By talking with those who have no particular interest," she continued, "we feel that we can start the individual toward finding one."

That there is need for such work is evidenced by Mrs. Wilder's statement that there are more than 6000 young people registered with her state service now, a great many of whom do not know what they want to do. Approximately 3000 of these, she said, come from families on relief.

Give Advice

The new program will be carried on in co-operation with the educational guidance program of the State Department of Education under which boys and girls in the state's schools are interviewed and records kept of their particular interests. Working with these records the junior employment service will be able to give valuable advice to boys and girls when they register for work through its investigation of possibilities of work.

One service which the agencies will render youth, Mrs. Wilder feels, is that by affording an opportunity for contacts with business they will keep young men and women from worrying and feeling that no one much cares where they work or what kind of work they get.

Funds May Increase

Funds to conduct the first three agencies, which may be increased later, are to come from the state and the National Youth Administration, though Mrs. Wilder explained that the present appropriations for the work stop June 30. "We hope," she said, "that the service will prove of such apparent value that both the State and Federal Government will support its continuance."

In charge of the three agencies will be, for Concord, Dr. Mildred Mitchell of this city, who holds degrees from Yale and Harvard; for Manchester, Mrs. Eva Jo Mayer, of that city, who has had wide experience in Y. W. C. A. work and is a graduate of the Berry schools of Georgia; and for Nashua, Alfred E. Clarke of Gorham, freshman advisor at Dartmouth during his senior year there and a former director of recreational activities at the Lake Placid Club in New York.

Years of Patient Work by Craftsman Made Early Thermometers Accurate

Bostonians of a half century ago were more apt to get correct temperature readings when they stepped out on their back stoops to examine thermometers than are Bostonians of today

Such at least is the opinion gathered from a study of early thermometer-making methods, prompted by a statement by Dr. Henry Gordon Gale, Chicago physicist and meteorologist, who declared that no two thermometers are alike. Due to the elasticity of glass, he said, which causes more or less irregular changes in the volume of the bulb containing the mercury, together with inaccuracies of glass blowing, every good thermometer must be calibrated separately.

Early records show that in the building on Court Street in Boston was established a rather famous thermometer-maker, who did just such calibrating. The building, incidentally, was the same one in which first telephone experiments were carried on by co-workers of Dr. Bell.

Methods used by this expert in making thermometers show the infinite pains he took to have each piece perfect. First of all he prepared the tube, and poured mercury, previously cleared of all impurities, into it. He then applied heat until the mercury overflowed, thus expelling all air, and immediately sealed the tube.

The tube was next placed in storage for a couple of years until it had "settled." It was then brought out, to be subjected to freezing and boiling temperatures, with both procedures carefully watched. Between the points thus determined, and above and below them, proper divisions were made, and an accurate thermometer produced.

Widespread Use of Sports Facilities In State Parks and Forests Reported

Winter sports have attracted thousands of enthusiasts to the recreation areas in Massachusetts state forests and parks, Commissioner Ernest J. Dean of the State Department of Conservation has disclosed following a survey of reports reaching him from superintendents of the State Forests and Parks in various parts of the State.

Ski trails have been constructed at Mt. Grace State Forest, Warwick, Beartown State Forest, Great Barrington, Pittsfield State Forest, Mohawk Trail State Forest, and the Robinson State Park at Agawam; and some progress has been made in building toboggan slides and snowshoe trails.

Each week end finds an increasing number of winter-sport lovers being attracted to these better-known reservations as well as to other state forests and parks where more limited facilities are available. At a recent ski meet at the Mount Grace State Forest, the response was so great that the officials in charge had difficulty in handling the automobile parking problem, and at similar events at the Mohawk Trail and Pittsfield State Forests, several hundred persons took part in, or witnessed the events.

Facilities for winter sports is but one phase of the recreation program which Commissioner Dean is inaugurating in the state forests and parks, as a part of the work program of the CCC camps. The commissioner intends to make these areas year-round playgrounds for residents and tourists alike.

The widespread use of the winter sports facilities, already provided in some of the state forests and parks, has caused Commissioner Dean to plan for similar accommodations in other sections, and already his technical staff is at work outlining work projects which will meet increasing public demand anticipated during the next winter season.

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Brown University May Get 'New' Bear Despite Problems

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (AP)—Brown University, for several years without its traditional mascot, a bear, is considering accepting such a gift from an alumnus, Dean Samuel T. Arnold said today.

"But there are many problems connected with bears," the dean asserted.

The university's last bruno ended his days in a zoo after becoming too unruly to be a mascot.

The bear now being considered was offered the university by Edward R. Place, class of 1934, publicity director for the State of Maine. Mr. Place suggested the bear be given by the Maine Fish and Game Commission and be presented by the Boston Alumni Club of Brown, of which he is a member.

Youth Program to Aid 1650 in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Bingham, director of the National Youth Administration, said yesterday that by March 1 more than 1650 young people in New Hampshire would be receiving aid from the Administration.

He said release of additional federal funds for aiding young folks in high schools and colleges would aid in making possible a marked increase in the number of those assisted. At present aid is being given 582 young people in high schools and colleges.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many times, while viewing the remains of one of little Willie's parties, have you declared, "Never again!" And yet, do you know, a party does not necessarily mean such an expenditure of time, labor and preparation . . . to say nothing (or everything!) of all the cleaning up afterward. That is, not as far as you yourself are concerned. Because you can hold a party in Filene's Party House, and they'll make all the arrangements and see that they're carried out, right down to the last detail.

Miss Dunham, the children's hostess, officiates at the parties, and her friendly manner immediately invites the confidence of all the youngsters, so that even little Ella, who usually stands off in a corner by herself, completely forgets her shyness, and participates in all the games . . . of which there are many.

* * *

Themes Aplenty

If Willie's idol of the moment is Orphan Annie, then Orphan Annie can predominate in the decorations; likewise Minnie and Mickey Mouse, if you mention the fact while making the arrangements. No party being complete without funny little hats; they are of course supplied, along with tricky little favors. Refreshments usually consist of fancy sandwiches, cocoa or milk, molded ice cream, and, of course a birthday cake . . . that is, if it's that kind of a party. Filene's Party House cakes are always of such proportions and beauty that they never fail to bring forth shouts of glee. And no wonder; it's such a beautiful affair, with oodles of frothy icing and fancy work, along with just so many candles (and one to grow!) plus Willie's own name . . . spelled William!

All this may be had for $1 per person. Your sole obligation is to supply the children (of which there must be at least eight) and pay the check.

At regular intervals the Party House stages a party of its own, and invites everybody within inviting distance. They had a George Washington Tea Party last week, and we understand that the next public party . . . a Circus Party . . . will be given on April 20.

Incidently this idea isn't confined to the youngsters, for they'll arrange for any kind of a party for adults too . . . and they have some most original ideas.

* * *

Cutex Gadget

They're by no means new . . . these Cutex manicure sets . . . but perhaps you haven't happened to see them. Besides containing all the necessaries for a manicure, each kit has what we call a nail-polishing pedestal. That is, it's a small, but substantial piece of bakelite on which the shape of a finger has been scooped out . . . ready to hold your own finger right in place as you apply liquid polish. If you've been doing this job under difficulties, you'll no doubt appreciate this Cutex gadget . . . for it has just enough resistance to keep your finger from sliding all over the place. They may be purchased at almost any toilet goods counter, or drug store.

* * *

Bandana Bags

Time was when the gypsies threw their worldly belongings into a bandana, gave it a few neat folds and a bow knot, and went on their way. The modern girl tucks all her worldly goods, (well, almost all!) into a Tziganya, which is another word for bandana, zips up the zipper, and starts out for the day. In other words, it's a bandanalike bag that holds all. We've seen them in fine bandana prints, as well as in lamé for evening. The originals are rather expensive, from $10 to $18, but a buyer in a department store tells us that she expects copies of this bag in almost any day now, and that they'll sell for as low as $3! We'll tell you when they come in. A friend of ours has one in a rather small edition, and wears it looped through, and hanging from her belt . . . which method ought to appeal to those who like to stride along . . . hands free!

* * *

Nursery Plaques

We're a few paragraphs late in mentioning gifts, but come to think of it. Jordan's now carry "Uncle Bennie's Nursery Plaques" . . . the plaques that have been featured in Good Housekeeping and House Beautiful; and they make most acceptable gifts, especially for the youngster that has everything! The figures are cut out with a jigsaw, hand-painted, and the little figures stand right out in bas-relief effect. Practically every storybook heroine is there, including Little Bo-Peep, Little Red Riding Hood and Sleepy Head. And they're only $1.

* * *

And Other Things

Honorable Mention to: The Magic Dye Shop, at 12 Hayward Place (near RKO Boston Theater, off Washington Street) where, almost on the spur of the moment, they'll dye slippers with meticulous care . . . for $1. The India Print smocks, in conventional and Coolie styles . . . at T. D. Whitney's. The be-starred and be-anchored ascots and kerchiefs at Wethern's . . . $1. The Match Shop at Filene's . . . where you can buy matching bag, flower and gloves, in the most exotic colors. The Reddy tee and pencil pins at R. H. White's . . . $2.50. The I. Miller polka dot evening slippers at Jordan's. The gabardine bags at Slattery's . . . $5. And the chiffon and service-weight hosiery at Chandler's for only 57 cents. . . for a limited time! J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"Congress Speaks": current affairs discussions	Recorded popular program	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Breen and De Rose; soloist.		Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	'The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Melodies, recorded music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Lenten service	Nature News	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show": songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers": sketch
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie: sketch	News; "Musical Turns"; Jackie Heller, tenor	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs		Musicalities: variety	Report: 'Blue Flames,' quartet
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	New Hampshire Sports forecast	Rendezvous: game period	Kaltenborn Edits the News
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"; soloists; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Studio chorus recital		"Dude Ranch Nights"
7:45	"Old Man Winter"	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Graham McNamee; Goldman Band; concert orchestra	Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
8:15	Wendell Hall, songs; orch.		"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Francis J. Cronin at the organ
8:30	Prom: Red Nichols's Orchestra; James Melton; choir			"Chemistry of Today": talk
8:45				"Gypsy Rhapsody"
9:00	Al Pearce and his Gang: Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; vocal soloists; Raymond Paige's Orchestra	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
9:15				"Saving Golf Strokes"
9:30	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch		Henry Halstead's Orchestra
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists	"The First Nighter": "Million Dollar Message"; sketch	Richard Himber and his orchestra; Stuart Allen, soloist.	"String Sinfonia": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor
10:15				
10:30	"The Other Americas": speakers; Litlan's Orch.	Music Guild: NBC String Quartet and pianist	Dramatizations of the news	"Jazz Nocturne": variety
10:45			Spotlight Revue: variety	Interview, Norman Thomas
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Sports; Musical Turns	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
11:30	Emil Coleman and his dance orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45		Jesse Crawford, organist	Stanley Myers's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WEEI, Nicholas Mathay, gypsy music.
10:45 WEEI, Middlebury College Glee Club.
11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Children's Concert; Ernest Schelling, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Southeastern Folk Lore Society meeting.
12:30 WNAC, Boston Better Business Bureau: "The Stuffed Flat Scheme."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ, WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in "I Pagliacci"; Ballet, "Serenade" (Tchaikovsky); Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Treasure Trails"; National Parks sketch.
6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00 WORL 920kc.
5:00 WORL 920kc.
5:15 WBZ 990kc.

Shortwave News

5:15 W1XK 9.57mc.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air": Fannie Brice; James Melton; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor; Leonard Shure, pianist.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce, soloists.
9:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Leap (Out of Character) Year: humorous program.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Jolson; Elissa Landi; Una Merkel; Mary Taylor; Maxine Lewis.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, at Nebraska Founders' Day celebration.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Peace Conference program: "Peace in the Pacific," Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Kate Smith; Ethel Shutta.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet recital.
10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series; Alexander Semmler, pianist.
10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address by King Edward VIII from London.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra.
12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from London.
2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Leslie Howard's Matinee: "The Scarlet Pimpernel."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Minneapolis Orchestra; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Mischa Levitski; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Ray Lev, pianist.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia) Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Understanding Opera": Howard Barlow, conductor.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Irving Berlin's 25th Anniversary as a Composer: Irving Berlin; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Colette D'Arville, soprano; chorus; symphony orchestra.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ruth Etting; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

Mother Church Shortwave Radiocasts

10:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Behind the Microphone

Tonight is the night of several anniversaries on the radio. The most auspicious of these is the 500th concert in the Cities Service Series, WEEI, 8 p. m. In reaching the grand old age, for radio, of 10 years, this program has now established something of a tradition, for in all those 10 years the program policy has remained the same—always the presentation of well-loved classics and songs.

For this occasion the sponsors will bring back some of the original performers to the program. Graham McNamee, who originally announced the hour, Edwin Franko Goldman and his band, and the Revelers Quartet have all agreed to do a turn on their "alma mater" program. The program will consist of numbers requested by the radio audience.

* * *

After the 500th program, Jessica Dragonette will leave for the Southwest on a month's vacation. She has been on the program since 1930. Rosario Bourdon, the conductor, is the oldest member of the program, having joined it in 1927. The first concert was held in an improvised studio in Carnegie Hall. Today, the program is heard in NBC's auditorium studio in Radio City, the largest in the world. Miss Dragonette was "Radio Queen" in 1935.

Miss Dragonette's vacationing incidentally provides Lucille Manners, who will be Miss Dragonette's "understudy" during her absence, with another opportunity to display her excellent voice before a larger audience. Miss Manners is quite evidently a "comer," and this temporary substitution for a big network star should be another rung in her ladder.

* * *

Ukulele for Xylophone

Then, 14 years ago this Friday, a young man, named Wendell Hall, made his debut over KYW, Chicago, now in Philadelphia. On his third program, Mr. Hall, tired of paying to have his cumbersome xylophone hauled to the studio, brought his ukulele instead. On this program he introduced "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More," which swept the nation in 1922, as did the music that goes 'round and 'round in 1936.

Theater engagements and record contracts piled on Mr. Hall, thick and fast. At length he disappeared from radio and was not heard from again until last year. Now he is heard every Friday at 8:15 p. m. over WBZ.

We wonder whether Mr. Hall's long sojourn from the radio is the reason for the drop in the popularity of the "uke." That ubiquitous instrument was once an inevitable part of a college campus, boating parties, picnics and other youthful activities. Performers such as "Ukulele Ike" and Frank Crummit, besides Mr. Hall, kept the "uke" strumming. Popular sheet music generally carried chords for "uke" accompaniments.

Where is the instrument today? One scarcely hears it, even on Major Bowes's or Fred Allen's amateur hours. Wendell Hall himself uses one but rarely on his present program. The trend today seems to run toward guitars, violins, clarinets, saxes, trumpets and accordions—"hill billy" combinations. The "uke" apparently is going rapidly into the limbo of the mandolin.

* * *

Juvenile Concert

Chamber music—usually not considered a juvenile subject—will, nevertheless, be reviewed by Ernest Schelling, conducting his third "Young People's Concert" in the New York Philharmonic Symphony seris, Saturday, WNAC, 11 a. m. Th community sing, an amusing feature of the juvenile concert in Carnegie Hall, will be a rendition of the old familiar song, "Charlie Is My Darling."

* * *

Two Operas From Met

A triple bill consisting of two one-act operas and a one-act ballet will be the Metropolitan Opera Company's unusual offering Saturday afternoon, WEEI and WBZ, 1:55 p. m. Works to be heard are, "Leoncavello's opera—I Pagliacci"; the ballet, "Serenade" to Tchaikovsky's music and Puccini's opera "Gianni Schicchi." Gennaro Papi will conduct both operas and Wilfred Pelletier will conduct the string orchestra for the ballet.

* * *

Uncle Sam, Sponsor

Uncle Sam is now quite a radio sponsor. His third program, "Treasure Trails," sponsored by the National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior, will discuss Sequoia and General Grant, the "big tree" parks, WEEI, 5:30 Saturday. Successive programs will introduce dramatized descriptions of Zion and Bryce, Grand Canyon, (two programs) Mesa Verde and Southwest, Carlsbad Caverns, Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Yellowstone, and Teton (two programs), Mounts Rainier and McKinley, Crater and Lassen Peak and Death Valley.

* * *

'Emperor' Concerto

Beethoven's Fifth or "Emperor" Concerto, for piano and orchestra, in E flat, will be the principal item on the radiocast portion of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Saturday, WBZ, 8:15 p. m. Leonard Shure, 25-year-old California pianist, will be soloist. Richard Burgin, concert master, is conducting in Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's absence. First item will be Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture.

A. D. H.

Unveiling Planned At Pittsfield For Inventor's Portrait

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—A portrait of the late William Stanley, Great Barrington inventor credited with giving the world its first practical demonstration of a transformer with alternating current lighting system, will be unveiled here March 20.

The Pittsfield chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers said Stanley's demonstration was given 50 years ago next month.

His contribution is considered responsible by engineers for Pittsfield's largest industry. An original Edison lamp will be lighted at the ceremony by a replica of Stanley's original transformer.

Williamsburg Plans Speech Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Mass., Feb. 28—The first statewide speech tournament for high school students to be held in the State this year will take place here March 20 and 21, with Williamsburg High School as host.

Mrs. Raymond Warner of the local faculty is state chairman for the tournament, which is arranged by invitation of the National Forensic League. The state champions chosen here will be eligible to enter the national finals at Oklahoma City in May.

N. H. Commissioner Would Put Agriculture Back in County Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 — Charging that agricultural fairs are today suffering from an overdose of pari-mutuel betting, fakirs and montebanks, Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of the State Board of Agriculture, roundly scored several features of one of New Hampshire's century old institutions in a recent address on "Agricultural Fairs as an Adjunct to Improved Agriculture."

In an effort to bring the county fair "back to the healthy, wholesome individual she used to be" Commissioner Felker urged immediate purging of the vices that have become so common, and the banning of show herds from competition.

With observations based on a general survey of reasons for non-success of many of New Hampshire's agricultural and county fairs, Mr. Felker stated that rural communities and organizations sponsoring these events have lost sight of original objectives.

"No fair association should be organized," he said, "without first making a complete survey of all resources to be drawn upon that will insure successful operation, remembering that the farming contingency is the most important feature of the program." He further added that farm organizations, such as the Grange and Farm Bureau, should crystallize farmer co-operation in all local and state fairs possessing agricultural character.

Commissioner Felker feels that agricultural fairs should be conducted by those who actually till the soil, or who are dependent on it for a living, and that they should be made agricultural in deed as well as in name.

Unfair competition, according to Mr. Felker, has been a deciding factor in the failing of so many fairs. "It is high time," he said, "to end the nuisance of rich men's herds competing with those of the working farmers', and carrying away prizes that otherwise might have gone to local exhibitors."

Agricultural fairs, in constant existence in this state since 1818, were meant for other than tawdry exhibitions, fakirs and freak exhibitors, he insisted. They are worthy adjuncts for the improvement of social and economic interests of the people, he said, and will prove helpful only as they are made more practical and based upon utility values.

Invisible Ray Counts 8151 Visitors To Art Museum Over Holiday Week End

The turnstiles clicked merrily at the Museum of Fine Arts over the double holiday week end, when 8151 persons viewed the van Gogh exhibition. Not since the Whistler exhibition at the museum in 1934 has a collection of painters and drawings attracted so many visitors daily.

Probably not many realized that as they went through the turnstiles they recorded their own entrances by passing through an invisible ray. Quite recently, however, natural science has again come to the aid of the museum—this time with a device which keeps an accurate daily attendance record. An upright post about four feet high, containing an infra-red bulb, immediately in front of each turnstile, throws a beam across to another post. A visitor entering breaks this contact, automatically registering his entrance on a small machine concealed under the custodian's desk at the front door.

At the end of the day the total attendance is taken from the register. It is so arranged that anyone going out through the turnstile does not pass through the beam, thus avoiding any possible duplication. One of the three turnstiles on the Huntington Avenue side of the Museum is about 45 feet away from the recording machine, yet it registers accurately from this distance. As a result of experimenting with different light bulbs, an automobile lamp proved to be the most satisfactory and gave the longest hours.

The electric ray is also used in some museums to protect valuable objects—notably at the great International Exhibitions at Burlington House in London. A beam was thrown in front of the treasures of the Shah of Persia in the Persian exhibition. Anyone stepping across or pushing an object across this invisible barrier, broke the contact, which was connected with an alarm.

By means of this newly installed device, the Boston Museum can keep an accurate record of attendance from day to day, and valuable comparative records over a period of years.

Holyoke Electric Plant Shows $235,000 Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 28—A profit of $235,496 in the electrical account and a loss of $21,383 in the gas account, is shown in the annual report of the Municipal Gas and Electric Department, submitted to Mayor William P. Yoerg.

During 1935 bonds amounting to $115,000 were retired. In November, 1927, the department purchased the Hadley plant of the American Thread Company for $575,000. Bonds were issued for the full amount of the purchase and since then $240,000 of these bonds have been retired out of earnings.

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Boston Grain and Flour Group Plans to Expand Its Activities

Not satisfied with merely standing on its own feet after a decade of progress in face of economic pressure, the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange is today planning revolutionary changes to place it in the front rank of progressive trade associations in the country.

New officers have been selected to head the organization and to bring young ideas into the old order. At the top stands Carl J. B. Currie of Belmont, who has been appointed president for the ensuing year.

First step in the revolutionizing process is the introduction of a series of monthly noon-day luncheons for members and guests, a radical departure for the exchange. Mr. Currie announced today that the first luncheon will be March 3 in the library of the Exchange. Outstanding political and business leaders are to be selected as speakers for a 20-minute talk at each luncheon.

Luncheon Topics

Government in business promises to be a popular topic for the luncheons, to learn what other types of trade groups are doing about it, to hear from the political arena, to keep abreast of the times and "pep up" every line of activity of the group.

The Exchange, though only formed in 1925, is a direct descendant of historic groups, early trade organizations in New England handling grain, flour and grain products. Dusty records in old vaults of the Exchange reveal that there was a grain organization in existence in Boston between 1793 and 1804, for the purpose of helping the movement and sale of flour and grain products. Step by step, the genealogy of the grain trading citizens of New England is traced to formation of the old Corn Exchange in 1855, which in 1871 became the Boston Commercial Exchange.

Withdrew From Board

In 1885 the Commercial Exchange withdrew from the Board of Trade and consolidated with the Boston Produce Exchange under the name Boston Chamber of Commerce. This group built the building at Milk and India Streets that it occupied from 1892 to 1925. The grain and flour members were continued as the Grain Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which meantime became more and more a civic organization.

Then the Boston chamber built its present building on Federal Street at Franklin. The grain board withdrew and formed the present Grain and Flour Exchange in February of 1925. Three years later it became the owner of the building. And throughout the years of depression, the exchange has steadily paid against the outstanding first mortgage on the building, has materially improved the structure and is today in a sound financial position.

Expansion Planned

Expansion of membership to all parts of New England and development of a broader scope of activities are among the plans of the new officers. Trading in more than grain, feed, flour and related products is visualized for the future of the exchange.

As to the Exchange's new president, the story of his business career is typical of the new feeling in the organization. Starting in 1913 with the Chickering & Sons, pianoforte manufacturers, Mr. Currie left that line of endeavor in 1918 to enter the grain business. He became affiliated with Park & Pollard Company of Boston, advancing from post to post until he became buyer. After 10 years he left the firm to become treasurer of a newly organized company, Unity Feeds, Inc., early in 1934. He retains that position while serving as president of the Exchange.

Mr. Currie is a past president of Tremont Temple Brotherhood. He is a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Association, with headquarters in St. Louis, and is chairman of the hay, grain, straw, flour and feed division of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board.

Checking Up in the Grain Market

By a Staff Photographer

Carl B. Currie
New President of the Boston Flour and Grain Exchange

Ice Patrol Prepares for Lonely Vigil To Protect Shipping From Sea Hazards

Back in 1912 the world was stunned by one of the greatest catastrophes in maritime circles—the sinking of the Titanic on her maiden voyage, when she struck an iceberg in northern waters.

Determined that another such accident would never happen if it could possibly be prevented, the United States immediately took steps to provide safeguards at sea. In 1914, it formed the United States Ice Patrol, whose job it is to keep a constant check on movements of icebergs, force and velocity of tides and other oceanographic phenomena off the coast of Labrador.

This service the United States performed alone for approximately five years. Other nations, seeing the value of such work, entered an agreement with the United States and formed the International Ice Patrol. Actual work was to be done by the United States Coast Guard, and all other nations of maritime importance in the world would contribute to its maintenance.

The Coast Guard at present maintains two cutters in constant service up north from about March 1 (whenever the first iceberg is reported in shipping lanes), through June or July. They patrol in stretches of 15 days of active duty, then put into port for provisions and any necessary repairs.

Today first preparations were made for the beginning of this year's service. Patrol boat General Greene, which performs auxiliary service to the two regular cutters by keeping them informed of oceanographic data, left Neponset this morning, where she was overhauled and prepared for her annual cruise. From Neponset she sailed for Woods Hole for equipment necessary for her long stay off the Grand Banks. Her last stop before leaving the state will be Boston Navy Yard, where she will remain until about March 15.

Longfellow Anniversary Observed In the Schools and Colleges of Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 28 (AP)—Maine renewed cherished memories yesterday of its illustrious poet son, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, on the 129th anniversary of his birth.

School and college classrooms resounded with his name. The works that brought him fame in life as well as posterity were read and quoted.

Bowdoin College, Longfellow's Alma Mater, recognized the anniversary with a chapel address by Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell on the poet's place in American literature.

Longfellow was born in Portland, then a part of Falmouth. His birthplace, a large colonial house on Casco Bay, and the Wadsworth Longfellow mansion where he lived for 35 years, are maintained by historical societies. He passed on in 1882 after long residence in Cambridge, Mass.

Besides "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "The Children's Hour," and others that brought him world renown, the poem "My Lost Youth" is well known in Maine. Inspired by a visit to his native Portland in 1846, it includes references to the waterfront and the "Shadows of Deering Oaks," now a city park.

Du Pont Denies Firm Built Up on War Profit

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, said last night that the company did not expand into one of the largest and richest concerns in the world, as a result of "war profits." Mr. du Pont addressed more than 200 members of the Remington Arms Foremen's Association at their mid-year banquet.

"The war assisted the company considerably," he said, "but did not play a significant part in the expansion activities. The more money we earned, the higher went the dividends of our stockholders, and when we got through paying them, there was little left over which we could use in expansion."

Lincoln Baylies Joins Naumkeag Cotton Co.

Another step in his long career in the textile industry was taken by Lincoln Baylies of Boston yesterday when he was elected assistant treasurer of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company at a meeting held in Salem.

Mr. Baylies will assume his new duties immediately. He comes to Salem from Nashua Manufacturing Company, of Nashua, N. H., where he has been associated with the textile industry for many years.

Justice Branch Honored

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that President Roosevelt had appointed Justice Oliver Winslow Branch, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, as an American member of the commission of inquiry provided for by the treaty of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and Switzerland.

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A	N	A		P	O	D
T	I		H	O	P	E
E	N	T	E	R	E	D
	G	O	R	E	D	

High Lemon Prices Of Past Six Months Show Signs of Drop

Six months ago lemon prices soared. Reason: Mussolini combed the world's groves to supply his Ethiopia-bound troops. In Boston today lemon prices were still high (30 to 40 cents a dozen), but the traffic was in reverse. Lemons from Sicily (60 cents a dozen) appeared at Faneuil Hall Market. Observers who sought to piece an international situation could merely surmise (1) that Il Duce either has all the lemons he wants, or (2) the Ethiopian campaign is about completed or (3) that last fall's Palermo crop was unusually abundant.

Much current history daily marches under the eaves of Boston's famous old "Cradle of Liberty." Just now it is summertime on the other side of the equator and this fact was colorfully illustrated here today by the presence of black and white Morocco and Almeria grapes (30 cents a pound) from Argentina. These are not quite so large as California grapes, but have a more succulent flavor.

There was a little price war along the wholesale front in eggs last week, and this was reflected in a slight retail drop (table eggs, 50 cents a dozen). Further decrease appeared imminent today.

N. H. Labor Board Points at Value Of Unemployment Fund

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (AP)—Had the state unemployment fund been established in 1926, the State Bureau of Labor has reported payments of benefits to "eligible unemployed persons would have materially reduced the relief burden of local, county and state governments."

During the depression years 1930-34, the fund would have paid $10,087,000 to jobless persons without impairing reserves, Gordon P. Eager, administrator, announced.

He said the fund is built up by contributions of workers and employers, whereas payments for welfare relief are paid by local taxation.

Under the recently enacted New Hampshire law, unemployment benefits are paid on the basis of right, not need, Mr. Eager said.

"Persons unemployed through no fault of their own," he said, "and able and willing to work, are paid these benefits without governmental interference in their private affairs."

On the basis of studies by the New Hampshire Commission on Unemployment Reserves, Mr. Eager said, contributions would have exceeded benefits in every year except 1932, had the fund been established in 1926.

Citizenship Rests On Sober Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28

HARKING to the most severe admonition that Connecticut's Federal Court has heard in many years, Thomas Baddeley today celebrated his first day as a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Baddeley applied for his final papers yesterday with 174 other applicants. Before granting citizenship rights to Mr. Baddeley, Judge Edwin S. Thomas pondered over Mr. Baddeley's conviction of driving while under the influence of liquor in 1930.

"I would put all drunken drivers in jail if I had my way," said the judge. "I don't think a person who drives under the influence of liquor is fit to be a citizen." Judge Thomas later admitted Mr. Baddeley as a citizen, but warned that another offense would cause revocation of his citizenship.

Fresh Attempt Made to Reopen Amoskeag Mills

Gov. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire was in Boston today in an effort to get labor and capital to shake hands and reopen the $15,000,000, mile-long Amoskeag textiles mills of Manchester, N. H. He went immediately into conference with Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag plant, and representatives of the United Textile Workers of America.

At present the labor issue appears to be the chief stumblingblock, although Horace C. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. declared only yesterday that labor would not stand in the way of a mill reopening.

The three problems in the Amoskeag situation are labor, an unwieldy bond issue amounting to $11,000,000 and taxation. The problem of local taxes has been cleared up by a promised reduction by the city of Manchester. A stock and trade tax has yet to be reduced or recessed by the state legislature.

Stockholders have tentatively indicated a willingness to call a halt on dividends and bondholders say they will consider a recess on the interest on the bond issue, according to authorities in Manchester today.

Labor and capital are at odds over a single 48-hour shift or two 40-hour shifts. These were vital factors facing the Governor and mill officials today as they went into the conference upon which hung the destiny of 10,000 workers.

Presentation of 'Merchant of Venice' Dropped in New Britain After Protest

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. Feb. 28 (AP)—The New Britain Little Theater Guild, a WPA dramatic unit, had ceased its rehearsals of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" today because of the protests of Jewish leaders in the city that the production would not contribute to good feeling.

State Senator Matthew A. Daly, Connecticut WPA Administrator, ordered the group to cancel the play which was to have had three performances beginning Mar. 6.

Paul F. Desole, director of the play, said the protests, aimed at the play's familiar role of Shylock, came first from a prominent Jewish doctor.

Dr. Morris Dunn, a Zionist leader here, confirmed the report that a group of Jewish residents had protested that the play would not tend to create good will.

"The purpose of the WPA drama groups is to present plays and entertainment that will be popular," Administrator Daly said. "The protests of a group showed that the play under discussion would not be popular and under the circumstances its cancellation is justified."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Hansa	Feb. 29	Cherbourg, March 8	Feb. 29, 1:00 pm	Feb. 29, 8:00 pm
Bremen	March 4	Cherbourg, March 10	Mar. 4, 1:00 pm	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡President Lincoln	San Francisco, March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria, March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Maiolo	San Francisco, March 8	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. Leaves midnight. ‡Except newspapers for China.

Taft School Head Honored by Alumni Upon Retirement

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Horace D. Taft, brother of the late President Taft and retiring headmaster of the Taft School in Watertown, was the guest of honor last night at a testimonial dinner in the New Haven Lawn Club by alumni of the school.

Among the 100 persons gathered to pay homage to the "King" as Mr. Taft is known to his friends and associates were Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, and the university's dean, Clarence Mendell.

The tall, distinguished headmaster, who will withdraw from that capacity at the close of the academic year, has been at the school's helm for the last 46 years. His successor is Paul F. Cruikshank.

Mr. Taft said that graduates of preparatory schools in the United States are trained to be "public citizens in the highest sense of the word," in answering an article in a current magazine (Fortune) which, he asserted, said such institutions had failed in this country in their purpose.

The speaker termed the article "one of the silliest attacks upon the private school I have ever heard."

He said this was so because it compares the "prep" school in the United States to the aristocratic public school of England—Eton and Harrow—while in reality there is no comparison.

What's Going On In the Arts

"The Sorcerer"

WHEN the costumes and sets—but not the charming tunes and lyrics—of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Sorcerer" are stored away tomorrow, the Peabody House Operetta Company will place in its production album another highly satisfactory entertainment. The company claims to be the first to revive "The Sorcerer" since its first Boston performance in 1886, and it is sincerely hoped that this first (save for "Trial by Jury") of the famous operettas will never again be permitted to languish unnoticed and unsung for so long a stretch.

"The Sorcerer" is interesting proof that the Gilbert and Sullivan combine was not the result of much practice and of slow development, of experiments and minor failures. On the contrary, the great collaborators "clicked" on their first production and kept on "clicking" until the unfortunate misunderstanding over the color of a carpet severed their relations.

The words and music of "The Sorcerer" complement each other with as nice a precision and naturalness as ever they did in "Pinafore," "The Mikado" or any of the later pieces. Here are fast patter songs, slow mock-heroic ballads, arias and part songs of pure musical loveliness and the never-failing quips and humors of Gilbert's rhymes and rhythms. Sullivan's music is perhaps less complex than in later days, but it is essentially in his characteristic pattern, a pattern of which we never tire.

The story concerns the effects of a patent "Oxy-Hydrogen-Love-at-first-sight-Philtre" administered to the inhabitants of a certain village by John Wellington Wells, the local sorcerer, at the request of a nobleman's would-be democratic son. The potion puts its victims to sleep, and upon waking, each of them falls in love with the first person of the opposite sex who has also partaken. The chaos of absurd mésalliances is only converted to order when, by unanimous consent, Wells is appointed to sacrifice himself.

Last night's performance was good entertainment and praise is due to the conductor Lawrence Chidester, for his deft handling of the chorus, which sang well, danced passably and got on and off the small stage with astounding dexterity. Among the principals, Robert de Lany as Mr. Daly, the solitary curate; Miss Cecelia Robichaud, who played the charming Aline, and Norman Eyster as the diabolical Wells were particularly effective in voice and acting, while other principals acquitted themselves well.

The performance will be repeated this evening. J. D. B.

New Motion Pictures

MOST rewarding of the new motion pictures now on view in Boston is "Slalom," at the Fine Arts, "a ski-larking romance in St. Moritz, Switzerland." It is notable for its scenic background and for its record of astonishing virtuosity of the ski. To bind it together there is a slender romance about a girl and a boy. The principal actors, however, are Guzzi Lantschner (the Short One) and Walter Riml (the Tall One), two clowns who perform hair-raising stunts on skis with an engaging negligence. Also on the bill are a deep-sea fishing film, "Fish From Hell"; a Silly Symphony, "Orphan Kittens," and a Fox newsreel.

At the Paramount and Fenway there is a thriller, "The Preview Murder Mystery," which is remarkable chiefly for its unusual background, a movie studio. The leading man (Rod LaRoque) and the director (Ian Keith) of a new film and a watchman are slain before the mystery is solved by the publicity man (Reginald Denny). Gail Patrick and Frances Drake supply the romantic element.

The companion picture is "Every Saturday Night," a homely account of family life in a small town, in which parents learn to take a more sympathetic attitude toward their offspring. It presents one of those odd ethical points of view which are characteristic of such offerings: as soon as it is discovered that it wasn't Our Girl who was injured in the motorcar crash, but only her friend Millicent, all interest in the victim is dropped. June Lang and Thomas Beck are the featured players.

At the RKO-Boston, the emphasis is again placed on the stage show, which features Lupe Velez and Roger Pryor. The film is another Karloff-Lugosi shocker, "The Invisible Ray," having to do with a natural scientist who carries in himself a ray which is fatal to anyone he touches. The whole affair is probably too absurd to disturb an adult, but children had better not see it.

The Dance—Studio Announcements

Otto Ashermann has been engaged to deliver three lectures on as many consecutive Tuesdays in March, beginning the 3d, at Tufts College. The subject, "Movement and Art," is subdivided as follows: Movement in Life, in Sports, in Art; the Art of Movement and the Other Arts; Values in Movement. Mr. Ashermann has a fund of ideas and presents them well. He has also been asked to take a place on the advisory board of the Contemporary Dance Group, where he will be of valuable assistance in the necessary mastering of good sound technique.

Miriam Kornfield's forthcoming solo recital on Tuesday evening, March 10, is to be held in the Lee Auditorium (not Pioneer Hall as previously stated) of the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street.

Junior League

DRAWINGS and paintings by Mariette Lydis are on view at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. Austrian by birth, Mariette Lydis now resides in Paris.

The paintings are diminutive in size and they illustrate sacred subject matter. Madame Lydis paints in subdued, tender fashion and she achieves with dark, visionary colors a formalized emotional effect. Either her sense of design or her dramatics seems to be foremost. The pictures appear fragile, adapted for agreeable illustrations. As paintings, standing apart, they seem to want sturdiness.

It is in graphic art that Madame Lydis excels. She emerges from the nocturnal palette, and applies her pencil with skillful hand. She is meticulous in contour, finish in surface handling. The precious performance is not common today, when summary, brusque drawing is the fashion. Madame Lydis seems to belong to another age, when the draftsman had a quality of the goldsmith, when there was imparted to the drawing a hint of fantasy, a trace of stylization. Sometimes she reminds us of the pre-Raphaelites, sometimes of the Botticellian disciples. She recalls a fine tradition.

Another exhibition being held at the Junior League is the annual show of work by members. The various departments of fine art are represented with more or less expertness. There are oils and aquarelles, drawings and sculptures. Still-lifes and landscapes abound; there are a few portraits. The Junior League members seem most of them to follow the paths of "safe" modernism—bright color, bold design, structural emphasis. There is no social subject matter in these pictures. Most of them adhere to detached classroom models, few display individuality. The more talented members of the league, known to us in former years, have disappeared.

Copley Society

Shown under artificial light in a rearranged gallery of the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, are portraits painted by Elizabeth Taylor-Watson. The pictures are painted with view to achieving utmost naturalism in as few strokes as possible. The models seem relaxed and amiable benefiting by the painter's economy of brushwork. D. A.

Pyrophyllite Monopolized

North Carolina is believed to have virtually a monopoly on the mineral pyrophyllite, used extensively in the manufacture of chinaware and lead pencils.

Maine Writer of Child Books Honored on Her Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 28—The town of Gardiner celebrated Thursday, the birthday of Mrs. Laura E. Richards, a distinguished resident, much publicized over the radio by Alexander Woollcott, one of her ardent admirers, and loved, respected and held in high esteem by thousands of people all over the United States who have read some of her 79 books, who write to her by hundreds, and call upon her, when they find themselves in Maine, in swarms.

She has earned, in the opinion of Gardiner townspeople, the distinction of being their foremost citizen; and no project of public, and few of private, importance is initiated until after discussion with her. Her specialty in literature has been children's books.

At 86, she is busier than usual because of the filming of her story, "Captain January," in which Shirley Temple is soon to appear.

The widely known Maine author received Thursday morning a telegram of birthday congratulation from Gov. Louis J. Brann at Washington reading in part, "Throughout these many years—and those to follow—you have been an example of the finest in womanhood. The stability of our state and nation depends upon such brilliant and lovable persons as you. I join with those whose lives you have done so much to sweeten, and wish you many happy returns of the day."

A special exhibit of Mrs. Richards's works is displayed at the Gardiner Public Library.

Even busier than usual is Mrs. Richards because of her chairmanship of the committee, including among others Governor Brann and Ex-Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, appointed to raise a memorial to Edwin Arlington Robinson, whose first volume of poetry was given the world at Gardiner near which, at Head Tide, he was born. This memorial is to take the form of a commemorative tablet with seats and a suitable planting in the outer court of the Public Library, where he read and studied. Subscriptions are being received from all admirers of Robinson, both in Maine and outside.

Mrs. Richards herself has recently written that, although Augusta and Gardiner have made good response, "the rest of Maine does not seem yet awake to what I must think an opportunity and a privilege—that of joining the company of those who wish to do honor to the most eminent man Maine has yet produced"; and she wrote with satisfaction of the action of the Missouri Mark Twain Society in awarding posthumously its medal to Robinson.

It is probable that only the personality of Mrs. Richards herself could keep admirers of Longfellow and Hannibal Hamlin, James G. Blaine and William Pitt Fessenden, and others from entering the lists vigorously to contest that clause—"the most eminent man Maine has yet produced"; but the fact that Mrs. Richards has both discernment and real merit and the charming temerity to express her opinions are but two of the reasons for her admitted hold upon the affections of all who know her, and for their tacit installation of her in the place of first citizen of Gardiner.

Fin. Com. Seeking The Material For Another Inquiry

City Hall observers today wondered whether the Finance Commission, which has issued nearly 30 blasts at Mayor Mansfield in the last year, was running out of ammunition. Reason: The commission today asked John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council and Acting Mayor while Mayor Mansfield is in New Orleans, to please advise them if he knew of anything it might do to save taxpayers money.

A week ago Mr. Fitzgerald upbraided the Finance Commission for wasting their time criticizing a contemplated trade of land between the city and the telephone company while they might look into something more worth while.

"If you know something we might investigate, tell us," the Commission, in effect, asked today.

Safe Highway Drive To Last Throughout March Announced

A State-wide highway safety campaign to be conducted throughout the month of March and sponsored by a "Committee of Sixty" appointed by Gov. James M. Curley was announced today in a statement by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles.

Purposes of the drive, as outlined in a four-point program, are to hold the maximum speed of motorists, even with favorable conditions, under 45 miles an hour, to keep speed in cities and towns within prima facie limits, to instill in thoughts of motorists the requirement to slow down when approaching pedestrians, and to refrain from asking police and public officials to "fix" cases.

It is proposed to carry out this four-point program with the mutual consent and co-operation of motorists, in order to determine whether a control of speed results in a lower highway accident record.

"While we have every hope that there will be voluntary improvement in the manner of driving," said Registrar Goodwin in his statement on the drive, "let it not be forgotten that police are also mobilized in this campaign, and the employees of this department and all officials will exercise to the fullest extent the authority given by the Legislature to punish those who persist in violating laws that are made for the protection of all."

WPA Foreman Found Guilty of Defrauding His Fellow Workers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (AP)—John T. Butterworth, WPA subforeman, has been placed on probation for one year, after he pleaded guilty in Federal Court to a charge of defrauding other WPA workers.

Four men charged that Butterworth and Bernard F. Tracy, also a WPA employee, charged them 25 cents each when they notified them of transfers from FERA to WPA. Tracy did not appear this morning, and his case was continued to March 6.

Louis Martin, another WPA foreman, pleaded not guilty to two charges of fraud contained in a criminal information filed against him. Federal Judge John C. Mahoney fixed bail at $1000, and continued the case to March 6.

The criminal information was filed after the Department of Justice investigated complaints of workers alleging that Martin had reclassified them at higher pay ratings in return for a "consideration," and that some of the workers actually paid money to him.

Springfield Welfare Recipient Arrested

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—The investigation of the Public Welfare Department here brought its fifth arrest yesterday. A recipient of welfare, Joseph Cellilli, was taken into custody charged with larceny from the city when evidence was disclosed that he has drawn nearly $5000 from the city for snow removal contract work during the four years he has been on welfare without reporting these earnings.

Patrolman to Act As Safety Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 28—A patrolman has been assigned to the sole duty of preventing accidents, at the request of Mayor William P. Yoerg.

Patrolman Jeremiah F. Coffey, for several years an investigator in the traffic bureau, will make a study of traffic hazards, investigate accidents with a view to determine cause rather than place blame, and in general devote his efforts to accident prevention.

Springfield Work Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28—Pleasing increases in the number of persons employed are noted in the quarterly survey of the Chamber of Commerce which has just been made known. More local people are at work than at any corresponding time since 1931. The 300 reporting employers had 434 more employees on their pay rolls than last fall.

Sweeping Survey Of Liquor Sought In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—A proposal to study the social aspects of liquor control and habits in New Hampshire since repeal was being considered today by Gov. H. Styles Bridges and the executive council.

Yesterday the Governor and Council studied the proposal. Funds to conduct such a study must be appropriated on recommendation of the body. No decision has been reached and no public statement has yet been made by the group.

Scope of Survey

If authorized, the study would examine the following phases of liquor control in New Hampshire:

1. Control of liquor distribution through state stores.
2. Data on respective amounts of beer, wines and hard liquor consumed.
3. Data on the trend of illegal liquor consumption.
4. Statistics on the increase of drunkenness since repeal.
5. Effect of repeal on driving while intoxicated and its enforcement by state and town officials.

University May Aid

It was disclosed today that the Governor is considering aid from the University of New Hampshire to conduct the investigation but details were not given out.

In 1934, when the special session of the Legislature passed the present liquor enforcement acts, conservative legislators sought in vain to have such a social study carried on month by month.

Impatient legislators turned a deaf ear to the plea, however, and today the State is faced with appropriating even a larger sum to obtain figures.

Girls Cut Living Costs

Food supplies produced by 209 Harris County, Texas, farm girls in 1935 cut living costs of their families approximately $19,000, the county club agent reported.

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Back Bay Section of Boston

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Advances and Declines Alternate in Extremely Uneven Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Gains in Market Held Back Today By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gains predominated in today's stock market, but a number of issues apparently were eld back by profit taking. Dullness entered the list after a fairly fast first hour.

A gain of more than 4 points was recorded by Allied Chemical. At the approach of the final hour Electric Power & Light preferred was up 3 and American Telephone and American Can 2 each. Advances of fractions to a point were shown by Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Case, Goodyear, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, St. Joseph Lead and Pullman.

Montgomery Ward dropped nearly 2 and International Nickel 1. Most of the steels, rails and utilities moved a shade in either direction.

The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Retail Buying Increases

Various stocks continued to respond to business and industrial developments.

Week-end trade reviews reported current strength in retail distribution with sales volumes the best in three weeks. Improvement in wholesale fields, it was said, reflected pressure of deferred commitments for spring merchandise as well as a break in abnormal weather condition enabling freer shipments of goods.

That the public is still in a buying mood was indicated by estimates that store sales ran as high as 15 or 20 per cent ahead of the previous week. It was believed that winter merchandise inventories had been practically exhausted in most sections.

The drop of $14,000,000 in brokers loans, for the week ending Wednesday, was in line with the slowing down of stock dealings during that period.

At the beginning of foreign exchange transactions the Japanese yen was .01 of a cent higher at 28.95 cents. The French franc was .00¼ of a cent easier at 6.68 cents and sterling was unchanged at $4.99.

Treasury Issues Higher

U. S. Government bonds climbed fractions in the bond market today and demand for corporate obligations continued good.

The Treasury list distinguished itself by gains of 1-32 to 5-32s. The 2⅞s, regarded in financial circles as the pace-setter for the federal group, were up about 3-32s. The 3⅜s of 1941 at one time got up as much as 5-32s, while advances of 3-32s to 4-32s were made by the 3¼s of 1943, the 3s of 1946 and the 2¾s.

Buying in the government sector was attributed in banking circles to the damper which has recently fallen over inflation talk.

Higher prices for governments had its counterpart in the corporate division with upturns registered by such loans as American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Medium and low-priced carrier liens progressed fractions to more than a point, aided by the expansion in January net operating income. Gainers included St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Utilities were steady.

Fresh unrest over the political disruption in Japan failed to shake the market for Japanese issues. Japanese 6½s were up a little, offsetting a small recession in the 5½s. Other foreign paper was mixed.

Boston Among Cities Showing Best Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The March 1 issue of Forbes Magazine includes Boston in the list of 10 cities in which business improvement has recently been outstanding.

The other nine cities are: Baltimore, Md., Worcester, Mass., Tampa, Fla., Portland, Maine, Topeka, Kan., Phoenix, Ariz., Raleigh, N. C., Muskogee, Okla., and Everett, Wash.

Specifically, in the cities named, business is said to compare more favorably with the same time last year than on any previous occasion since September, 1935.

July and September Wheat Firm, but May Declines

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Concentrated buying of July delivery of wheat imparted a firm tone today to July and September contracts, but May declined.

Need of moisture in parts of the United States winter wheat belt was an outstanding feature. On the other hand, export business in Canadian wheat was small.

Wheat closed unsettled at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅝ lower, May $1.00⅛-¼, July 91-91⅛, corn ⅜-⅝ off, May 60¼-⅜, oats ⅛-¼ down, and provisions varying from 2 cents setback to 10 cents advance.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Case (J I) Co87pf$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 12	
Columbia Broad. A50c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 13	
Do B 50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 13	

Accumulated

Beth Steel 7% pf. *			.....	

Resumed

Anaconda Cop Min25c ...		Apr. 20	Mar. 14	

Regular

Addressog-Multig 15c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 23	
Affiliated Products. 5c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Am Home Prod ...20c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Chickasha Cot Oil50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9	
Columbia Pictures25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Do vtc 25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Coml Credit ... 62½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 11	
Do $1½% pf $1.37½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 11	
Billette Saf Razor25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12	
Do conv pf ... $1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 1	
Pac Light $6 pf $1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Sidew'k A Oil pf$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12	
U S Indust Alcohol50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	

*Stockholders on Feb. 26, 1936, approved plan whereby accumulated dividends on 7% preferred stock amounting to $21 a share as of April 1, 1936, will be eliminated through issuance of new 5 per cent $20 par preferred stock. Present 7 per cent preferred will remain outstanding and, in addition, holders of this stock will be entitled to receive one share new 5 per cent issue for each share 7 per cent preferred, together with $1 in cash.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.28	Last Feb.27
74¾	68½	2½	Acme Steel	72½	71	72½	70¼
13⅞	10⅛	.10b	Adams Express	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
35¾	33½	2	Adams Millis	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
26	22½	.60	Addressograph	26	26	27⅞	25½
4½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
8½	7¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	3†	Air Reduction	183	183	183	185
3⅝	2	..	Airway Elec App	3	2⅛	2⅞	3
17⅜	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15½	15½	15¼
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	40	40	40	40
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghan Corp (h)	4	3⅛	3⅜	4
30⅜	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XXX (h)	28	27	27½	27½
29½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	27	27	27	27
39½	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37	36¾	36¾	36⅝
27⅝	23⅜	1	Allied Mills	25	25	25	25
172½	157	6	Allied Chem	176	173	173½	171½
8⅜	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8	8¼	8¼
47¼	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	44⅞	44	44⅝	44¼
23½	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22¾	22¾	22⅞	22⅝
74¼	69	5	Allied Stores pf	73½	73½	73¾	73⅝
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4⅝	4½
91¾	75	2	Amerada	93⅜	91¼	92	91
63¼	62	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59¾	58¼	58⅝	59½
47⅝	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	44⅞	44	44¾	44
70¼	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	72	72	72	..
24⅜	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	24¼
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	94½	94	94	94
50¾	42½	1†	Am Brake S&F	50¾	50⅜	50⅝	50
134½	115¾	4†	Am Can	121½	119½	121¼	119
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	165	165	165	164
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	40⅝	39½	39¾	39½
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	71
44½	31	..	Am Chain	42½	41	41	41
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅜
31⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29¾	29¾	30⅝
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8¾	7¾	8	8¼
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	37¼	36	36	37½
37¼	26	..	Am & ForPow 6	32½	32½	32½	32
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15⅝	15	15	15½
18⅞	13	1	Am Hawaiian	18	17	17	18⅜
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	39¾	38	39¾	38
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4¼	4	4	4⅛
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
35½	25½	..	Am Locomotive	36¼	34⅜	35	34¼
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	95	95	95	95½
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14¼	13⅝	14	13⅝
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅜	34¼	34	34½
29⅞	25	.80	Am Metal & Fy	25½	25½	25⅞	25¼
39¼	35½	1½	Am News	38¼	37⅝	38¼	..
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞
47	36⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	41½	40¼	40	40
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	49	48¼	48⅝	47¾
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24	23¼	23½	24
34	29¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	32⅝
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating vtc	24	23¾	23⅞	23½
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28	27⅞	29½	29⅞
69⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	68	67	67⅝	66½
144	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	147	147	147	..
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
70¾	65	3¶	Am Snuff	66	65	66	66
143	133⅜	6	Am Snuff pf	143	143	143	142⅜
104	96	5	Am Tob B	99	97¾	98	98
33⅜	23⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	32½	31½	31½	31⅝
112¾	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	115	112¾	115	..
38	33⅜	..	Am Stores	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	33¾
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	57½	56½	57	55¾
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	173½	171	172¾	171
6¾	6⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7	6⅜	6¾	6½
35	29	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	31	30	31	29¾
26⅜	23¼	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24	23	23	23½
24¼	21¾	1	Am Wat W & E	24	22⅝	23¼	23⅜
100	92¾	6	Am Wat l pf	96	96	96	97
11½	9½	..	Am Woolen	11⅛	10½	10¾	10⅝
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	66⅜	65	65½	66⅜
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
6⅞	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¼	6¾	7	6⅝
55	44	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	62¼	60	61	55
38¼	28	..	Anaconda Cop	35¾	34¾	34½	35
36	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	43⅞	43¾	43¾	42½
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	22¾	22¼	22¼	22½
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109½	109½	109½	..
50	41½	1¶	Archer Daniels	42½	42	42½	42¾
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	109	109	109	..
7¾	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅜	6¼	6¾	6⅜
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	83½	83½	83½	83
13⅜	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	13¼	12½	13	7
22⅛	8⅝	..	Artloom Corp	13¾	21¾	20½	20¾
52½	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	50¾	50	50	50¼
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16	15½	15½	15½
109	106	.12g	Asso Dry G 1pf	106½	106½	106½	..
51½	43	1e	Asso Oil	49	49	49	49
77¾	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76⅛	74¾	75	76
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	103½	103½	103½	102½
35¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	34	32½	32½	33¾
15⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15⅝	15¼	15½	14½
18½	14½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	17¾	17¼	17¾	..
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	31⅞	31	31⅜	31¼
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	121	120	121	121
20⅜	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26½	26	26	25⅞
50½	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	47¾	46¼	46⅝	47½
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	44⅛	44½	44½	44½
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6⅛	6

—B—

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
53¼	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	54½	52	53½	51¼
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23⅜	22½	22⅞	23⅛
24¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	32⅞	32	32	32½
110⅝	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
48½	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	49½	49½	49½	..
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116	116	116	..
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	15⅞
86½	82	..	Barker Bros pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	70½	70½	70½	70
18⅜	14⅛	..	Barnsdall A	17⅜	16⅞	17	17⅜
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
15⅜	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
57⅜	56¾	..	Beth Steel Del	57¾	57¼	57¾	57⅜
26⅝	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	25	24½	24⅝	24⅞
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅜	21½	22¼	21⅜
56¾	48	2¶	Best & Co	51½	51½	51½	51½
18	17¼	..	Beth Steel Del25pf	19	17¾	18	18
50⅞	49¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	57⅞	56⅜	57⅝	57¼
132½	120¼	13¼g	Beth Steel pf	131½	130½	130¾	130⅝
39½	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	39½	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blak Knox	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
113	112	..	Beth Steel Del 7pf	113½	112¾	113½	113
21⅜	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	20¼	20½	20½	20½
95	90	..	Blumenthal pf	99	99	99	..
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	24½	23½	24	23⅝
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	59½	57⅞	58¼	57⅞
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami B	41	40¾	41	41
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	29¼	28¾	29	29¼
67¼	64	2	Borg Warner	70¾	77½	78¾	79
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	9½	9½	9½	..
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
60¼	51½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	60¼	58⅜	58⅝	60
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgept Brass	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
57	48	3	Briggs & Strat	55	55	55	55
41	27	2¶	Bristol Myers	46¼	45⅞	46¼	45¾
46½	40¼	3b	Brooklyn Man T	46¼	45½	45½	45¼
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	99	99	99¼
10⅞	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	9⅞	9⅜	9½	10
51	33½	3b	Brooklyn Q pf	46½	46½	46½	48½
56½	52	3*	Brooklyn Un Gas	52½	52½	52½	53¾
65¾	61½	3	Brown Shoe	62¾	62⅞	62¾	..
11⅛	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12½	12	12	13
20¼	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
113½	103¼	2g	Bucyrus E pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
12¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	93½	93½	93½	..
3¼	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	13¼	12⅛	12½	12½
31½	22¾	..	Bullard	27	26¾	26¾	28
19⅝	11¾	..	Bulova Watch	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3⅜	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2	1⅝	2	2
14⅜	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12¼	12	12	12
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	31	30½	30⅞	31
5¾	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5½
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½
23¾	16½	*	Bush Term pf ctfs	21¼	20	20	21
4½	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2⅛
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23⅝	23	23¼	23½

—C—

37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35⅞	35	35	35½
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
35⅜	30	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	34½	33¾	34	34½
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14¼	13½	13½	14
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	15¼	14⅛	14⅜	15
43¼	39	2	Cannon Mills	39¼	38½	38½	39
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17¾
9¾	7¾	.30	Carriers & Gen Cp	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
118¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	114	112½	113½	112½
71⅜	54¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	70¼	69	70	70
32¼	27⅝	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28½	29	29
31⅞	25¼	..	Celotex Co N	30	29	29	29½
71⅛	58	..	Celotex Co pf N	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	30	29½	29¾	29
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	52⅜	51⅜	51⅞	51¾
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15¼	14¾	15	14⅝
89½	80½	3	Certain-Teed pf	89½	89	89½	90
74⅛	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	70½	69½	69½	71⅛
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59⅜	58½	59	59
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
6¼	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5	5	5
2⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2	2	2
8½	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	6¾	6¾	6 ¾
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
3	⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅝	5	5⅛	5¼
4⅞	3¼	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11⅜	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11⅝	10¾	10¾	11⅛
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅝	18	18	18½
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Rl&P 6% pf	6	6¼	6¼	6⅞
8	5½	..	Chi Rl&P 7% pf	7	6½	6⅝	7
26½	19⅞	1	Chi-Yellow Cab	25	25	25	25
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26⅞	26¾	26⅝	26½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10	9⅞	10	10
99½	85½	4*	Chrysler	95⅞	94½	94⅜	96
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
86½	72¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	83¾	81¾	83⅜	..
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
35⅜	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	36½	33½	35½	35
45⅞	40¾	1½	Clev Gr Br Co	44	41¾	43	41¼
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	60½	60½	60¼	60
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	94½	94	94¼	94½
20⅜	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm P	19	18¼	18¾	19
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Colg-Palm-P-pf	106½	106½	106½	..
113	112	..	Collins & Aikman	45¾	43¾	45½	44¾
9⅜	4¾	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	9	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝
49	31½	..	Colo F&I (h)	43	42	42	43
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35	34	34	35
34⅜	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	34½	33¼	33¼	34
20⅜	14	.20c	Columbia Gas	17½	17	17¼	17½
100	90½	..	Columbia G pf A	97½	97½	97½	98¼
40½	36	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	37⅜	36¾	37	36½
109	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc	103¼	102½	103¼	103¼
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	49¼	48½	48⅝	49
61½	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	61⅞	61	61	61¼
101⅜	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101¾	101⅜	101¾	101½
24⅜	20¼	.80	Comm Solvents	24¼	23½	23½	24
3½	2⅞	..	Comwlth & Sc	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
82	62	3	Comwith & S 6pf	67	65¾	65¾	66⅝
12½	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	12½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
44½	39¼	1.60	*Congoleum Nairn	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	40
20	15¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17	16¾	16¾	16½
33½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	26	26	26	25½
7⅞	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6½	6¾	6¾	6⅝
10⅝	8	.50g	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18⅞
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
38⅜	30¾	1	Consol Gas	34⅝	33¾	33¾	34½
107	100	5	Consol Gas pf	106	105½	106	106
6½	4⅜	..	Consol Laundries	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	14⅝	14½	14⅜	14
11½	6½	..	ConslRys Cu pf	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
22½	19¼	..	Container A	21⅞	21½	21¾	22
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	77½	77½	77½	77⅝
17⅜	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	18½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Bakin B	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅜
77⅜	67½	4	Cont Can	77	76	77	76
87½	73½	3	Cont Ca l	90¾	78½	80	80
23⅝	18	1.85e	Cont Dia Fibre	22½	22	22	22⅜

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.28	Last Feb.27
46	41½	1.30¶	Cont Insurance	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	43¾
3½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
38⅛	33¾	1	Cont Oil	36⅝	35½	35¾	36
69	62¾	3	Corn Exchange	64	63¼	63¼	63
78⅝	73½	2¶	Corn Products	76⅞	75½	75⅞	76½
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37
18¾	16⅝	.25e	Crosley Radio	17	17	17	17½
84¼	43¾	1	Crown Cork & S	49¼	49	49	48¾
10½	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	38½	37¾	37¾	38
112½	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	113	112¾	113	112½
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
18½	11	..	Cuba Rr pf	16	15	15	15
13½	6¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	13½	12¼	12⅞	13⅜
12⅞	6¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	95	94	94	94
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	39½	38¾	38¾	38¾
23½	19⅝	..	Curtis Publishg	21½	21	21½	20½
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	103¾	102½	102½	103
6⅝	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
17⅞	10¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	15¼
57½	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	59	57½	59	57½

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75¼	52	.35g	Deere & Co	72¼	71	71½	70½
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	30	29⅝	30	29½
35¼	32	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	23½	23¼	23½	23½
53	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	51	48¼	49	50
23⅛	18¾	..	Del Lack & W	22	20⅝	20½	21½
9¾	4⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	55½	55	55	..
110¼	115¾	7	Devoe &

Business and Industry

Protecting Investor Imposes Difficult Problems on the SEC

Commerce and Finance

Prices of Cattle Recover Sharply At Close of Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Fat cattle prices rebounded with almost equal vigor as values had collapsed earlier in the week.

The reaction was traced almost entirely to the shutting-off of receipts, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings are steady to 25c lower than the close of last week but compare unevenly 50c to $1 above the low time of Monday. Average cost of killing steers Monday and Tuesday at $8.02 and $7.58 respectively are without equal since the early days of 1935.

Hogs staged a late recovery to erase part of an early downturn, but current levels are still unevenly 5-35c below the close of last week. Fat lambs declined 35-50c.

Monday's cattle arrivals in excess of 17,000 head paved the way for the most severe downturn in many months. Declines of 50-75c were enforced and in extremes dollar losses were cited.

Common and medium grades of steers predominated during most of the week, load of prime light steers Wednesday set the week's top at $11.60. Early bulk was at $7-$8.50, while on the close sales were general at $7.50-$9.50.

Heifers declined 25-50c and then recovered to close about steady with a week ago. Bulk cleared at $6-$7.50. Cows closed steady, regaining a 25-50c decline. Bulls lost 50c and vealers $1-$1.50. Closing top on vealers was $9.

Closing top on hogs was $10.50, which also represented the week's high. Late bulk better grades 180-250 lbs. was at $10.15-$10.40; 250-310 lbs. $9.75-$10.20; 310-350 lbs. $9.60-$9.75; well finished 140-170 lbs. $10-$10.35, and medium grade light lights $9.50-$10. Good sows earned $8.75-$9.35.

Lambs had a late top of $9.75, the lowest since early November. High for the week was $10.15. Closing bulk better grade offerings rested at $9.50-$9.75, while the week's bulk was included within a $9.50-$10.15 range. Yearlings shared the lamb downturn and bulked at $8.65-$9. Slaughter ewes finished steady at $4-$5.50, late top $5.35.

World Consumption Of Tin Last Year 20 P. C. Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—World consumption of tin during 1935 increased over 20 per cent from 117,681 tons to 141,524 tons, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. The United States used 44 per cent of the world's tin in 1935 compared with 37 per cent in 1934.

The following table gives consumption statistics for all countries which used more than 2000 long tons:

	Long Tons 1935	1934	Percentage Increase or Decrease
United States	62,292	43,601	+ 42.9%
United Kingdom	21,427	21,073	+ 1.7%
Germany	10,419	10,047	+ 3.7%
France	8,210	9,348	— 12.2%
U. S. S. R.	7,333	5,604	+ 30.9%
Italy	6,113	4,133	+ 47.9%
Japan	4,185	3,991	+ 4.9%
British India	2,550	2,221	+ 14.8%
Canada	2,086	1,786	+ 16.8%
Other countries	16,909	15,877	+ 6.5%
Apparent world consumption	141,524	117,681	+ 20.3%
Approx world consumption in mfg	139,000	130,000	+ 6.9%
Approx change in c'sumers stock	+2,500	—12,300	

World production of tin in 1935 increased by more than 30,000 tons over the 1934 output. The outputs of the principal countries are given in the following table:

	Tons 1935	1934	Increase Over 1934
Malaya	45,919	34,127	11,792
Bolivia	27,168	20,634	6,534
Dutch E. Indies	24,613	18,418	6,195
Siam	9,779	10,587	*808
Nigeria	6,949	4,935	2,014
Congo	6,412	4,602	1,810
Other countries	18,213	15,334	2,879
World total	139,053	108,637	30,416

*Decrease.

Decrease Is Shown In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $930,000,000 for the week ending Feb. 26, a decrease of $14,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled 638,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
In New York City—	$869,000,000	$882,000,000	$582,000,000
Outside New York City—	61,000,000	62,000,000	56,000,000

First of Diesel Engines Shipped to Illinois Central

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIE, Penna., Feb. 28—The first of a number of large Diesel electric locomotives were shipped from the Erie works of the General Electric Company to replace steam locomotives in transfer and switching service on the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago.

This locomotive is one of the largest freight locomotives using Diesel power to be placed in service by any railroad in this country. The locomotive was built complete at Erie, and weighs 171 tons, develops a maximum tractive effort of 100,000 pounds. It is equipped with two 900-horsepower Ingersoll-Rand engines and General Electric generators, motors and control.

This new unit will be capable of making a speed of 60 miles per hour, and will be used for the movement of freight trains weighing as high as 5000 tons between yards. The use of Diesel fuel will entail economies approximating 60 per cent over coal fuel.

New Treasury Official

Harris & Ewing

William Prentiss
Of California, Expert in Liquidation of Banking and Business Enterprises, Appointed Deputy Controller of the Currency, Succeeding F. G. Awalt, Resigned

A. G. & E. to Fight U. S. $54,000,000 Tax Lien Claims

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—United States Attorney Oliver D. Burden has filed papers in Utica in a $54,000,000 tax lien action against the Associated Gas & Electric Company, he revealed here.

The papers, filed with John W. Han, clerk of the United States District Court in Utica, also named the American Securities Corporation of Delaware, a subsidiary of the Associated, Mr. Burden said.

Mr. Burden said he acted on instructions of the attorney general in filing lien action to enforce a $54,000,000 tax lien on all property of both companies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—A statement from the Associated Gas & Electric Company said the suit filed against it at Utica asked an injunction "in such a manner as to give the Government a prior lien against all assets of the company."

"Such action would automatically destroy the entire value of $300,000,000 in junior securities held by about 100,000 small investors.

"The company . . . intends to fight vigorously any attempt by the Government to collect on these assessments."

Your Income Tax

This is the eighteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Losses From Casualties, Theft and Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

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Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

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A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

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In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. The loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of.

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If stock of a corporation becomes worthless, its cost or other basis is deductible by the owner for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless, provided a satisfactory showing is made of its worthlessness. A loss on account of stock becoming worthless is deductible only for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless and not for any other year, regardless of the fact that there may not be income for the year in which the stock becomes worthless against which to apply such loss.

Anaconda Copper Pays First Dividend Since 1931

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Directors of Anaconda Copper Mining Company declare a 25-cent dividend on the common stock, the first since 1931.

The latest declaration is payable April 20 to stock of record March 14. The last payment ordered by directors was made on Aug. 17, 1931, when 37½ cents a share was disbursed. Prior to that time the company had paid at varying rates since 1923.

Federal Spending Is Double Income, Says Boston Bank

Federal accumulated deficits since the beginning of the depression amount to more than $15,000,000,000 and the Government is still spending about twice its income, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly letter.

"By the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1937, it is estimated that the federal debt will be in the neighborhood of $36,000,000,000, or an increase of about $20,000,000,000 over 1930. Part of the outstanding debt represents recoverable assets but these in a measure may be offset by contingent liabilities of more than $4,000,000,000.

"Aggregate public debt — federal, state and local—at the end of the fiscal year will be in the vicinity of $56,000,000,000. It is well to ponder over the fact that per capita public debt at present totals more than $400 as against $58 in 1913," the bank adds, "whereas per capita national income is only about 15 per cent more than the pre-war year.

Payment Is Forgotten

"In the name of relief and recovery, stupendous outlays of public funds are being made without serious consideration as to the source of payment. The prevailing spending philosophy has provided an opening wedge for pressure groups to make raids upon the federal treasury but these funds for the most part have not been put to productive use. Even communities and states capable of self-support have joined in the scramble for these public funds.

"Many billions of dollars have been spent to prime the business pump and create new jobs but this process has been ineffective as is shown by the fact that the number of unemployed still hovers around 10,000,000, or about the same as when the public works program began.

Relief Largely Federalized

"No one questions that those in actual need should be provided for but this should be done as far as possible within the capacity of states and municipalities where it can be more efficiently handled and the responsibility more definitely fixed. Instead, relief has been largely federalized as is evidenced by the central government underwriting about 75 per cent of the entire relief burden of the country.

"Such a system tends to break down the initiative and sense of responsibility of states and municipalities and converts them into vassals of the central government. In the meantime, a huge bureaucracy has been built up to carry on the manifold activities at Washington. The number of new civilian employees added to the federal pay roll since March, 1933, is estimated at more than 235,000, or a gain of 40 per cent, and each month several thousand new recruits are added."

SEC Job Controlling Unlisted And Counter Trading Looms Big

This is the first of two articles on the problem of SEC control over securities trading.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Legislative preliminaries to the further extension of the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission are now under way in Washington. Just as the Interstate Commerce Commission, established in 1887, steadily increased its regulatory power over American railroads through the Hepburn Act. the Clayton Act, and other legislative measures, so the SEC is intent on increasing its regulatory power over American security operations.

The original Securities Exchange Act, passed in 1934 as a result of the public's stock market losses between 1929 and 1932, was concerned almost entirely with "fully listed" securities on the regular exchanges. The current legislative proposals of the commission apply to two other important security fields, that of "unlisted trading" and that of the over-the-counter markets.

Three Security Categories

For an understanding of the significance of these moves, some background in the organization of the country's security trading is necessary. There are three general categories of trading of securities in American markets.

The first of these includes all stocks and bonds "fully listed" on regular stock exchanges. About 2962 stock issues and 1945 bond issues are now so listed. All the issues traded on the New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington exchanges are so listed; on the other hand, only about 30 per cent of the stocks traded on the New York Curb Exchange fall in this category. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange has been limited to "fully listed" securities since 1910.

Such securities "go on the Board" only on application from the company issuing them ("the issuer"). And to obtain this "full listing" from an exchange for its stocks or bonds, an issuer must provide regular financial information. During the 1920s and early '30s there was a general tendency among the exchanges, particularly the New York one, to tighten up on this requirement.

Before federal regulation began in 1934 these information requirements differed widely from one exchange to another, the most rigid being those of the New York Stock Exchange. Under the Securities Exchange Act, however, the SEC laid down blanket requirements for listing on any exchange. As much information was required for listing on the San Francisco Curb Exchange, for example, as on the New York Stock Exchange. Since the smaller exchanges could no longer offer easier listing, the result was a tendency for issuers to transfer their stocks to New York.

The first year and a half of the commission's activity under the 1934 law has been largely concerned with the registration of these fully listed securities. Forms have been drawn up and compiled with for nearly all categories, including industrial corporations, investment trusts, insurance companies, etc., except for foreign securities, for which a registration deadline, after several postponements, has been set for March 31.

The commission is therefore now turning its attention to the second and third categories—"unlisted trading" and the "over-the-counter" market.

The second category might be called paradoxically that of securities "listed on the unlisted trading department" of an exchange. They are usually called "stocks admitted to the unlisted trading department." About 75 per cent of the securities traded on the New York Curb Exchange are in this "unlisted" group, and for the country as a whole the SEC estimates there are about 1370 stocks and $6,800,000,000 par value of bonds in this category. Sixteen out of the 23 stock exchanges have such departments.

'Member-Listed' Issues

As opposed to fully listed securities this group is sometimes called "member-listed." This is because listing is not applied for by the corporate issuer of the security, but by a member of the exchange. Since the issuer is presumably indifferent, no financial information can be priced out of it by the exchange as the price of unlisted trading privileges. "Member-listing," from the investor's point of view, gets the security in most cases the broad market but not the bulky financial reports that "full listing" gets.

This was not enough to satisfy the framers of the Securities Exchange Act, and they would have abolished unlisted trading without ado but for the protests of the exchanges affected, particularly the New York Curb. Congress compromised by a 22-month stay of execution, applying a death sentence for May 31, 1936. It also inserted in the law, however, an order on the SEC for a report on the matter on Jan. 3, 1936. The commission has recommended that unlisted trading be given a new lease of life, for reasons to be discussed below.

The third, "over-the-counter" trading, is in effect an "all-other" category. It includes all trading in everything from government bonds to oil royalties which is not done on a regular exchange. This "market" is formless and inchoate, except in the larger cities, and no one has any idea of the volume of trading on it. It is about as unorganized as the market for apartments. However, it is estimated that the securities of some 90,000 companies are dependent for a market on over-the-counter dealings, and about 4000 issues are "actively" traded.

Counter Dealers Organized

Over-the-counter security dealers are well organized in some cities, and provide, for the most active securities they handle, a market so even as to give in some cases narrower spreads than are found in the less active listed and "unlisted" securities on the regular exchanges. Securties traded over-the-counter, however, are in most cases orphans in the sense that issuers provide little more information than what brokers, investment analysts, or financial newshawks can pry out of them.

Congress avoided this amorphous problem and handed it on to the commission to worry about. It seemed absurdly bureaucratic to try to wring a preconceived standard of information out of all these companies, yet inconsistent to let the over-the-counter buyer continue to have to beware while the buyer on a regular exchange was "protected" to the extent of having extensive information available.

Just as the present heads of the SEC cannot entertain the idea that speculation may be legitimate, so the minds that framed the legislation could not entertain the idea that there were practicable limits to the desirability of forcing information out of corporations for the protection of investors, beyond which the investor-speculator should be paid the complement of being allowed to look out for himself. The result was a dubious compromise; the commission was instructed to obtain for the over-the-counter buyer a protection "comparable to" that of the buyer on the regular exchanges.

[To be concluded]

The World's Business

More on Tin—Sentencing of the 'Tin King' in London—American Counteraction

By H. B. E.

SEVERAL items of news, coupled with some observations from readers, call for further comment on the international tin situation, which was dealt with in my article on Wednesday. John Howeson, the once-renowned "tin king" of London, has been sent to jail; the League of Nations has taken the first step to investigate monopoly in the field of international raw materials along the lines recommended by Sir Samuel Hoare last September; and American consumer interests have supplied me with their point of view.

The jail sentence passed upon Howeson had nothing to do with tin. The "tin king's" offense referred to pepper. He played a part in the great pepper and shellac gamble which collapsed and shook the commodity markets in London twelve months ago. It was merely a side-show with him compared with his tin dealings. But his spectacular effort to corner commodities was not in itself actionable. With, I seem to discern, a touch of irony, the judge remarked: "If you can corner a monopoly, corner it by all means. There's no law against it. You may think that it isn't a nice thing to do, but there's nothing legally wrong about it."

What landed Howeson in jail was something of relatively trifling consequence. He had *left out* of a prospectus inviting public investment in his company the fact that that company was heavily involved in pepper. In New York I heard the same wonderment expressed that I heard after the similar Kylsant case—a wonderment that the law in England is able to reach out for such errors of *omission*. But it is coupled with amazement that the much worse crime of cornering is not actionable on the same strict statute books.

* * *

The fact is, of course, that Howeson's tin schemes had almost an official blessing. "He came to be regarded here," says the New York Times correspondent, "as a patriot and benefactor of the British Empire." When the pepper case came to light, members of Parliament demanded a government inquiry into tin as well as pepper. It was refused. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, actually observed that he had never heard any objection from a consumer that the price is unreasonable." We saw on Wednesday how the London *Economist* felt about it. And at the time of Sir Philip's remark one heard complaints voiced in Washington loud enough for even London to hear. Indeed, the House Foreign Affairs Committee openly charged that a monopoly existed.

It is this kind of thing that makes nations wall themselves in. They cannot trust the processes of trade any longer. If monopolies in international raw materials are at any time necessary (and I have never been converted to the need about any one of them), then such monopolies must be regulated, just as happens in domestic life, by some world agency such as the League of Nations. It is to be hoped that the new League inquiry will look into the tin situation with a searchlight.

* * *

An American consumer writes to me, "Our chief complaint about the tin pool may be split up into three items. First, as you show, there has been a vast fluctuation in the price of tin since the pool set up shop; secondly, the metal has been kept at too high a level in relation to other metals; thirdly, spot tin has been maintained at a very high premium over forward tin, a circumstance which has disturbed orderly trade."

This correspondent proceeds to suggest that, if I would make inquiries in trade circles, I might learn something about American consumer counteraction. In New York I have made such inquiries. It appears that Professor Fink of Columbia University, is working on a substitute for the vast amount of metal used in tin plate. Already he has developed and patented a process for plating steel with antimony.

* * *

My quest brought to light counteraction which has been taken successfully in the past. Before 1913 the cable sheath used by the Bell Telephone interests was composed mainly of lead with tin as an alloy. Lead then sold at 10 cents a pound and tin about 45 cents. Because of this high price for tin, the Bell system sponsored a research project into ways and means of using another alloy that would yield an equally satisfactory material at lower cost. The researchers were successful. In 1913 a sheath was made of lead and antimony. At that time the price of antimony was 8 to 9 cents a pound. The effect was that, instead of the three pounds of tin used in every 100 pounds of cable sheath, the Bell system substituted two pounds of lead and one pound of antimony in alloy form.

Monopoly always brings its own Nemesis. In John Howeson's case, it was along the route of an omission in a prospectus. But the time must come sooner or later when the problem must be tackled as an issue which has too long poisoned international economic relations. The League inquiry gives promise that words may yet be followed by deeds.

Price of Lead Advanced Twice in Last Two Days

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP) — Two major metal companies today increased the price of lead to 4.45 cents a pound, East St. Louis, from 4.40 cents a pound.

St. Joseph Lead Co. quoted lead at 4.45 cents a pound, East St. Louis, and 4.65 cents a pound, New York, up .05 of a cent. American Smelting & Refining Co. issued its New York price at 4.60 cents a pound. This is the company's only official quotation, it was explained, and is equivalent of 4.45 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

Both companies yesterday increased their New York and East St. Louis price basis .05 of a cent a pound, or $1 a ton.

Bankers Demand U. S. Withdraw From Business

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—L. A. McLean, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, announced the central objective of the association this year would be the immediate withdrawal of the Federal Government from every phase of business not strictly governmental.

He announced the twenty third annual convention of the organization would be held in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7 to 9.

British Bankers See Brightened Prospects Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The concurrence here this year of the 100th anniversaries of two of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, has produced notable evidence from the chairmen of these important business concerns showing that the economic trend in the United Kingdom is now steadily upward.

The banks celebrating their jubilees have been the Westminster and the Midland. Their respective chairmen, Mr. Rupert E. Beckett and Mr. Reginald McKenna, carry much weight in the City of London. They have placed their views on record in the form of addresses they have delivered here at the annual meetings of their shareholders. The agree with each other in taking a definitely more hopeful view of the economic prospects of Great Britain than they found themselves able to do at their corresponding meetings a year ago. In this way they agree with Mr. Anthony W. Tuke, chairman of Barclay's Bank, also with Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease and Mr. C. Frederick Campbell who occupy similarly responsible positions, respectively, in Lloyds Bank and in the National Provincial Bank, these being others of the "big five" that have been holding their annual meetings here.

Outlook Seen Encouraging

All of them find that the past year has been the most encouraging annual period since the beginning of the slump. Mr. Beckett indicated that Britain's adverse trade balance of £51,000,000 in 1932 had been converted into a surplus of between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 on the right side in 1935.

Mr. McKenna said that business recovery had been such as to have reduced bad and doubtful debts and to have brought back into the active interest-earning class a number of accounts that had previously gone out of this category.

Mr. Tuke said that there was every reason to hope for a continuance of recent improvement provided only the world were spared further major upsets of a disturbing character abroad or complications at home. Proof of the general determination to fulfil the second of these conditions, Mr. Tuke pointed out, could be seen in the good will that had produced a settlement of the recent coal strike in Britain.

More Evidences of Prosperity

Mr. Campbell said that activity in the great retail distributing companies, expanding demand for currency as shown by rise in Bank of England note circulation, increase in customs and excise revenue, and growth in figures of the Bankers' Clearing House return, all pointed to improved prosperity. Mr. Campbell also reinforced Mr. Beckett's argument regarding Britain's now restored trade balance. He suggested that the time had come for cautious lifting of the existing ban upon new issues on foreign account.

Mr. Pease said "that the progress of the country has been definite and substantial is proved by all the accepted conditions."

Regarding the question of currency stabilization, banking opinion appears to be agreed that the time is not yet ripe for such a development. Mr. Beckett said that general stabilization remained for the present an ideal, the realization of which had been further removed as the result of the involved political situation in Europe.

Mr. Pease said: "We chant in the Ottawa choir the praise of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international standard only to be answered by the antiphonal response that the time is not yet."

Mr. McKenna pointed out that there was danger of Britain's being driven back to the safeguard of rigid restriction. At the same time he envisaged a future in which gold would be so managed as to maintain its value in terms not only of national currencies but also in those of commodities.

Says Gold Not Outworn

"I think it would be a grave mistake," he said, "to regard gold as an outworn instrument of monetary affairs. On the contrary, I believe it will continue to perform a valuable service though of a kind somewhat different from the service in the past."

Mr. McKenna also said, "The misuse of gold has driven us to abandon fixity of the external value of our currency for the far more important benefit of stable internal value. Whereas, since 1931 the pound sterling has depreciated by 40 per cent in terms of gold currencies its purchasing power in the hands of the consumer has been practically unchanged. We have long had a managed currency in the sense that the gold on which it was based was managed: we have today a managed currency in the sense that the control is operated through management of the volume of credit. . . .

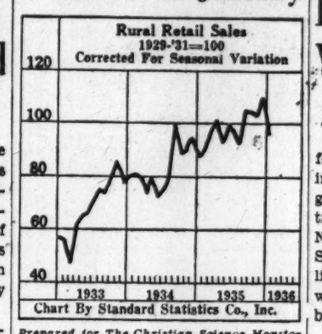
Fisher Asks Ending Of U. S. Mexican Trade Bars

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The elimination of trade barriers between the United States and Mexico and the furtherance of a mutually prosperous trade was urged by Dr. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, in an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Fundamentally Mexico "seems destined to improve faster than any other nation in the world, simply because there is so much room for improvement," Dr. Fisher said.

Mexico's monetary policy following her departure from the gold standard in 1931, has benefited her internal business and the country has passed from depression into "something of a boom," the economist said.

Rural Retail Sales Decline in January



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE seasonally adjusted index of rural retail sales for January was 96.5 (1929-31 equals 100), an increase of 10 per cent over the similar 1935 month, but a decline of 12 per cent from December.

This was the smallest monthly total of trade in the agricultural regions since last August. An upturn in rural retail trade is to be looked for shortly.

Big Disbursements By New York Life During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—New York Life Insurance Company paid or credited $141,602,272 during 1935 to living policyholders and $67,991,240 to the beneficiaries of those who passed on, according to a statement by Thomas A. Buckner, president of the company, in its annual statement. "These huge disbursements," he added, "reflect the great social service rendered by this mutual company through the co-operative effort of its policyholders."

On Dec. 31, 1935, the company had 2,672,636 policies in force, giving insurance protection of more than $6,620,800,000 to homes, families and business interests. The amount of new insurance issued by the company during the year was $466,356,000. In addition, men and women paid $40,428,582 to the company for annuities to provide a guaranteed life income.

Assets at the close of 1935 totaled $2,243,587,752. This represents an increase of $134,082,528 over the previous year. Liabilities, which President Buckner stated included policy reserves calculated on the most conservative basis used by American life insurance companies, were $2,126,880,881. Included in the liabilities are a special investment reserve of $40,000,000 not required by law and reserves of $40,073,472 for dividends payable to policyholders in 1936. Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $116,706,871.

Outlook for Oil Industry Is Best In Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The outlook for earnings in the petroleum industry are the most favorable since the beginning of the depression, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. It is too early to make even a tentative forecast of results for the year, but, if present possibilities are realized, earnings may equal or exceed those of 1930, which were second only to 1929 in the history of the industry.

This favorable outlook rests upon the further strengthening of the statistical position, resulting from additional gains in consumption, particularly of gasoline, and continued restriction of production. The combination is causing a moderate recovery in prices to the best levels in years.

Although the trend of crude oil production was steadily upward during 1935, consumption increased at a faster rate, permitting a reduction of 22,300,000 barrels in stocks of crude oil during the year, according to estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. Total supplies reached approximately the lowest level since 1922.

Domestic consumption of gasoline in 1935 was around 435,600,000 barrels, or 6.2 per cent above the previous record established in 1934. Early computations of 1936 demand indicate that this trend will be extended.

Pearsall Elected Head Of Colombian Steamship

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—C. H. C. Pearsall, vice-president and general manager of the Colombian Steamship Company for the last 13 years, was elected president of the company by the board of directors. He succeeds the late H. H. Raymond.

Mr. Pearsall was born in Mauch Chunk, Penna. He entered the shipping business in 1915 and in January, 1920, was appointed manager of the Clyde Line's foreign service. He resigned from the latter company in 1923 to accept the appointment with the Colombian line.

Wool Goods Trade Is Ending Season With Shelves Bare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—With the formal showing of men's wear suitings and overcoatings, the wool goods market has turned more active this past week, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Substantial orders for delivery over the next four months were placed by a large number of buyers who came into the market.

"Resistance to asking prices on piece goods weakened when it became known that wool was being bought in the West at prices 3 cents to 4 cents a pound above those quoted on the Boston market," says the Exchange Service. "With so much fall business in hand, merchants predicted 'clear sailing' for the entire industry for the next six months.

"At the end of the week, unfilled orders of mills for piece goods were unofficially estimated at about 42,000,000 yards, including 32,000,000 yards of men's wear, 10,000,000 yards of women's wear, and 2,000,000 yards of automobile upholstery cloths. These figures show less than a seasonal decline from the 52,000,000 yards of unfilled orders recorded at the end of 1935.

"The willingness of clothing manufacturers to anticipate requirements at this time is attributed to the anticipation of higher wool values and the expectation that clothing sales will increase following the payment of the bonus. Thanks to the vogue for mannish fabrics in the women's wear trade, the clothing industry ends its spring season without stocks of any kind. Overcoat sales this past year were the heaviest since 1928, and retailers for the first time in years are not carrying any stocks over into the next year.

"Men's wear fabrics being bought for fall show a radical departure from the sober, conservative styles and colors that have been sales leaders since 1929. Multi-colored stripes, checks, and plaids are being bought in large volume to the exclusion of the somber staples that constituted the bulk of the purchases in the depression years. A similar situation prevails in women's wear markets, where large, bold plaids are best sellers in both coatings and suitings. The trend toward bright colored fabrics is so pronounced that the dark blue and gray fabrics so popular in recent years are completely overshadowed."

Gain of $7,000,000 In Member Bank Reserve Balances

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that member bank reserve balances increased $7,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 19, bringing the total to $5,839,000,000, a level estimated to be about $3,060,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The inflow of gold slowed somewhat, the period showing American stocks augmented by $3,000,000, to bring the total to $10,163,000,000.

Total Reserve Bank credit decreased $30,000,000 during the week, a sum which compared identically with the Treasury's transfer of its fund from Federal Reserve banks.

The condition statement showed the daily average of volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 26 was $2,482,000,000, a decrease of $22,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $29,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Business Failures Rise In Week Ended Feb. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The number of business failures in the United States rose for the week ended Thursday, Feb. 20. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 210. For the five-day period preceding, the number was 194 and a year ago 278, or 24.5 per cent above that for the latest week.

Failures with liabilities of $5000 or over, in each instance, continued to maintain a low level. The total of such defaults was 122, which was the third lowest figure for these insolvencies so far this year. A week ago 105 were listed, and a year ago 178.

The number of defaults in the Dominion of Canada rose to 49. In the five-day week previous the number was 28, and a year ago 37.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

That Smart Street Suit for Spring Wear

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Choosing Your Suit

Tailored Cut With Feminine Blouses

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE selection of street suits this spring is a matter that cannot be wisely solved without intimate knowledge of one's own style and requirements; for although they are all worn with slim skirts whose accepted length is about 13 inches from the floor and which are given freedom by pleats, usually in the front, they show a great variety of jackets. These determine whether the model is in the tailored or dressmaker classification and for this reason are the deciding factor in the type of material chosen.

The tailored cut, because, in its extreme versions at least, it is a novelty, occupies the spotlight. Moreover it gains fascination by reason of the deliberately bad logic with which it develops its argument! Made of such sturdy materials as stock exchange suitings, herringbone tweeds, twill and menswear wools and worsteds; fashioned with extended and padded shoulders and high-notched lapels; wearing pockets, buttons and other details after the masculine order, these suits nevertheless demand the most beruffled, daintiest and distinctively feminine blouses that can be imagined. In the end, therefore, tailored outfits instead of staring severely at you, laugh as if delighted at having perpetrated a joke!

Dark and Light

This type of suit often contrasts the skirt and jacket and this season there is a tendency to keep the lower portion dark and the upper light. Black skirts are contrasted with oatmeal or aqua jackets; navy skirts are fond of gray as an associate; brown likes beige. Or a solid-toned material may be contrasted with the same color in a check or plaid, or with a different shade of the same color in the identical material. Our illustration, however, shows the reverse idea in dark-and-light. As a dark fabric is more slenderizing, the woman with broad hips will do well to keep her skirts dark; whereas the woman whose bulk is greater above the waist looks better in a dark and plain-toned coat.

Tailored jackets are built like inverted triangles, with broad shoulders and wasp waists. They may button all the way up to the throat, as Creed likes to design them; or they may fasten with one button or link just at the waist, flaring above that and carrying long lapels. Again, they may wear three-buttons, showing a V neckline which can be filled in with ruffles or a gay ascot; or a fancy gilet; or they may appear to close with two rows of buttons, which taper toward the belt on either side of a plain panel, in the oxford idea. These models are belted and so are some of the others. It is chiefly a question of whether or not a belt is becoming. Most jackets are cut with back-panel vents and pockets are placed where and at those angles which best suit the general design.

The three-piece suit is ideal for spring. In this the top coat may be molded, swagger or boxy and—according to its style and cut—it can be full length, three-quarters length, about to the knees or even as short as the wrists. One of the newest ideas is to develop it in the same material as the suit, but in a lighter or darker tone. When the skirt and jacket of the suit are contrasted the top coat matches one or the other, usually the skirt. Checks and plaids are also employed in the more informal models. Velvet collars are seen a great deal and lapels are sometimes braided with soutache or faced with grosgrain.

Dressmaker Types

Gentler silhouettes are offered in the dressmaker types and of these there are as many as six.

The peplum is a popular and graceful style and is presented in two versions; one has a short line in front and dips in the back; the other is as long as a tunic and is cut in circular shape.

Very much in evidence is the bolero, and for three reasons in particular. It expresses the Spanish influence which is felt throughout the season's modes; by means of its flare it makes the waist look tiny; and it compromises with the debated position of the waistline by apparently shortening it, an effect which is at once refuted in most models by a low-swathed girdle.

A new silhouette is offered by the full backed coatee of elbow length, whose fullness is hung from a yoke. It carries very large sleeves and expresses one of fashion's current dictums, "Bulk above the waist."

High Style

Swagger suits are still high style. A new feature is a pleated back. The box coat falls into the same category.

A silhouette which the larger figure wears well is an unmolded jacket of wrist-length with squared shoulders, snug neckband, and liberal waistline. It is sometimes made with a deep yoke in front; sometimes buttons with one row of buttons to the throat but, is frequently double-breasted.

Capes appear on jackets and also as accessory garments and in the early models are of elbow or fingertip length, though as the season advances shoulder capes will make their appearance. An attractive and very new model buttons on each side, leaving a broad, plain front. Cape-effect sleeves are also seen. Designs that are patterned most closely after the "golf capes" of the 1900's wear cross straps which in the contemporary version match the skirt or dress.

The redingote suit, appropriate for the first warm weather, already is being shown. Its long coat is given new interest by flat pleats on each side of the opening that reveals the front of the dress, usually a print, whereas the coat is of wool.

The redingote style brings us to a consideration of another important classification, the one-piece frock with its coat. To many women blouses are unbecoming and for them the so-called ensemble is a solution. Coats made en suite with such frocks are shown in nearly all the styles that accompany blouse and skirt suits.

Materials, Colors, Details

Already we have enumerated the materials that predominate in severe tailleurs. Dressmaker suits employ sheer wool, wool and silk crepes, fancy flannels, spongy worsteds, mattelassé, rabbitshair, tapestry chevron, satin broadcloth, taffeta, silk-alpaca, and—newest and very smart—sharkskin, which is the same as balloon cloth.

Navy is treated this season not merely as a standard color but as high style. Gray and cocoa-brown are among those present in the style spectrum. Black is always chic.

Meticulous workmanship, detailed seaming, assertive lapels, snug necklines, yokes, pleats and pleated edgings (not only on jackets but sometimes around the hem of the skirts) characterize the suits to be worn this season. And buttons are playing the role of humorist. Some of them are like clothespins, others like masks, others resemble droll animals.

Upper Row: Left—Gray Flannel Two-Piece Suit With a Double-Breasted Box Coat. The Collar Standing High in the Back and the Low-Notched Lapel Add Their Classification to This Smart Morning Outfit. From Russeks. Center—A Dressmaker Suit of Lightweight Black Wool, With Taffeta Bandings Down the Front of the Jacket and Along the Seams of the Bell-Shaped Sleeves. The Piqué Collar and Edelweiss Boutonniere Are Chic. From Lord & Taylor. Right—Suit Made of Black Silk Crepon, Showing a Comet Print Design in White. The Skirt Has a Pleated Panel in the Back and Is Seamed in the Front. The Short Belted Jacket Is Open to Reveal a White Sheer Silk Blouse Having a Lace Trim. From Rose Amado. Below—Tailored Suit, With a Modish Pin-Striped Skirt in Gray and a One-Button Jacket in a Solid and Darker Gray. Worn With a White Shirt Having a Standing Collar and Butterfly Bow. From Russeks

Secrets of Good Cake Making

You Can Analyze Your Probems and Overcome Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU hesitate to bake a cake for special occasions because of past failures? There is a reason for every baking failure and the symptoms are unmistakable. Your difficulty may easily be remedied if you will check yourself on these.

Uneven Surface—In order to insure an even surface after baking, spread batter evenly over the surface of the pan, pressing it well into the corners, and having the batter a little thicker around the sides of the pan than in the center, as the tendency of the cake batter is to rise more in the center than at the sides. If cake rises in center, it may be due to an uneven oven rack, too much flour, spreading cake batter unevenly in pan, or an incorrect oven temperature.

Coarse Cake—Just before putting the cake into the oven, it should be lifted about eight or ten inches above the table and dropped to the table, or if preferred the pan may be tapped sharply with a knife. This will break the large air bubbles, which would otherwise make a coarse cake. Coarse "bready" cake may also be caused by using too much flour or incorrect baking temperatures.

Bubbles or Blisters—Bubbles or blisters may appear on the top of a cake as the result of too much baking powder or too much heat when the cake is first placed in the oven. Air bubbles are formed and pushed to the top. They may also result from insufficient baking.

Cake Splitting Across the Top—This may be caused by using too much flour or by too hot an oven.

Butter Cake Falling in Center—This may be due to too much sugar, too much butter or too slow an oven.

Firm, Solid Cake—This may be caused by using too much flour, or by too much beating.

Cake Running Over Pan—This may be due to a pan which is too small or too much baking powder.

Tough Cake—This may be caused by not using enough sugar or shortening in proportion to the flour used.

Hard Crust—If egg whites are not folded in sufficiently they harden on top of the cake and form a crisp crust.

Sticking to Pans and Removing Cake—Cakes will not stick to the pan if the pan is thoroughly greased and then dusted with flour. A cold damp cloth placed on the bottom of the inverted plan when removed from oven will loosen the cake. The cake, when removed from the pan, should be put on a cake rack, in order to let the air circulate under, as well as on the sides of, the cake. Angel food mixture is put into a dry, ungreased pan very lightly, turning the pan as the mixture is put in, rather than putting it in all on one side and then having to push it around. Before the pan is put into the oven it is given several sharp taps on the bottom or the spatula is cut into the mixture several times to break up the air pockets caused by the air coming between the various parts of the mixture as it is put into the pan. When baked, an angel food should be inverted in the pan and the cake allowed to remain in the pan until cool.

Cream of tartar in angel food is added when the egg whites are fluffy to strengthen the cell walls. The entire action of the cream of tartar in angel food is to strengthen the egg whites and not to act as a leavening agent. It also makes the cake whiter.

Temperature—The temperature, of course, will depend upon the kind of cake being baked. In general a moderate (375° F.) oven is used for butter cakes and a slow oven (300° F.) for sponge cake. A cake put together with the greatest care can be ruined by baking at an improper temperature. Too slow an oven is one of the chief causes of a dry, coarse cake, but too hot an oven will give a cake that is high in the middle, with a coarse texture, and hard crust around the edge. The hot oven forms a crust over the top, and the cake in order to expand pushes up in the center and will probably crack open. Cakes baked in oven glass and enamel ware have a browner crust than cakes baked in other ware. Carefully follow the temperatures given for recipes.

Baking Schedule

Angel Food Cake	300°, 1 hour
Sponge or Sunshine	300°, 1 hour
Cup	400°, 15 to 25 minutes
Layer	375°, 25 to 35 minutes
Loaf	350°, 45 minutes
Gingerbread	325°, 30 to 40 minutes
Fruit Cake, small	325°, 1¼ to 1½ hours
Fruit Cake, large	300°, 3 to 4 hours
Pound Cake, large	300°, 1½ hours

Afternoon Suit Strictly Tailored, but Made of Silk Faille. It Is Worn With a Waistcoat Blouse and a Shaggy Flower, and Is Further Dressed Up by a Poke Bonnet Which Has a Lace Inset and a Grosgrain Fringe Across the Crown. From Lord & Taylor

Embroidered Tablecloths

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE field of art needlework there has developed a growing demand in the use of embroidered tablecloths for luncheon and dinner use as well as decorative designs to be used as in-between cloths. This trend of fashion and its challenge to the skillful plying of the needle brings into play the creative art of peoples long identified with embroidered articles, and the colorful scheming of the European peasant is revealed in many of the patterns in vogue. Moreover, the careful designing of the stamping has made it possible to have the intrinsic beauty of the pattern adapted to the sizes that meet the modern table requirements.

The effectiveness of the pattern as rendered in the cloths has been traduced to be equally attractive when stamped on tablets, scarfs and napkins so popular for luncheon service.

From Moravia, now a part of Czechoslovakia and formerly a province of Austria, come the Moravian linens of peasant designs. For years these cloths were hand woven, but modern machinery has made it possible to weave similar patterns with the brocaded, étamine effect and such linens when embroidered make very lovely napery. Of course they are pure linen, for one would hardly embroider cloths for service unless the texture is pure linen.

From Belgium and Ireland come the fine, round thread, oyster linens—light cream in color that is best suited as a background for embroidery purposes. Thus not only do the sources of woven linens contribute to the practical usages of artistic designing, but the patterns now stamped for embroidery have been borrowed from peasant renditions of color-scheming.

The cross-stitch and "loop" stitch are effectively used in bringing out the best designs in the peasant, Moravian linens. Some patterns are embroidered in pastel shades others make use of highly colored floss—all, however, are blended perfectly to present the article when finished at its best. On the very fine linens the cross-stitch is the most effective, and among the patterns that possess a charm all its own is the "Willow" ware design, copied in its detail from the "Willow" pattern in china, and embroidered in shades of Delf blues or shades of red, which for generations has characterized "Willow" ware. Another pattern on the fine linen which is designed especially as an in-between cloth is the use of a "needlepoint" pattern—rich in its scheming of pastel shades and very beautiful as the embroidery is on top of the table.

The field of cut-work has always invited pains-taking embroidery and among the new ideas that challenge lovers of this type of work is an all-over design of small cut-work motifs in between which are solid embroidered flowers worked in the tan and orange shades. The use of "fawn" colored Madeira thread in the cut-work parts with its button-hole edge outlined with picots makes a charming effect with the tan and orange embroidery. Then, too, the fact the pattern is all-over makes its use universal, as such a design looks well on any table.

With such intriguing ideas to be fashioned by needle-minded people, it is important that the floss used be color-fast. Thus heirlooms of tomorrow are being created.

GARDENING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Winter Hanging Basket

Topeka, Kan.

WHO would ever think of the sturdy old turnip as having anything in common with a lovely, yet novel, hanging basket for a sunny window!

Well, the basket I am going to tell you about is just that. It is made from a homely turnip. If you care to try one, secure from the vegetable bin a good-sized turnip, perhaps one with the purple shades will be prettier. Now scoop out the inside with a knife, making a bowl-like cavity, and with the ice pick make four holes at opposite angles, and through these holes run either twine or ribbon to hang the basket by. The turnip should be scooped out from the bottom side, leaving the leaf side at the bottom of the basket when hanging. Fill the center with water, and hang the basket in a sunny place, and soon the green leaves will take on new life, growing upward in such a shape as completely to cover the basket, and lo, one has a pretty and most unusual hanging basket, from nothing more than an ordinary turnip.

E. McK.

You Love Roses?

Any book on roses, small or huge, by Dr. J. H. Nicolas, is bound to be a treasure to those who love and grow roses. This little volume, "A Year in the Rose Garden" (by J. H. Nicolas, published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., Garden City, N. Y., $1) is small—and right away—you feel chummy with it. It is one of the series of dollar garden books sponsored by this publisher. In a swift, effectual way the reader is informed of the many things about roses and rose growing he or she will wish to know. The greenest amateur can begin at the beginning of this book by learning the different classifications, and come out at the end with a good idea of care, pruning, winter protection and all the other more advanced stages of rose culture. Especially clear are the drawings that drive home in a graphic pictorial way information such as how to protect our roses in winter or how to plant bushes delivered from the nursery.

Flower Arrangement

Some of the best diagrams and photographs illustrating flower arrangement that I ever saw are included in the copiously illustrated book, "Flower Arrangement," by F. F. Rockwell (Macmillan Co., New York, $3). Among the many volumes on this subject which have come into the bookmart since garden clubs, homemakers and even schools have become conscious of flower arrangement as an art to woo, this book certainly stands out, not alone for its presentation and illustrations, but also for the phases of the subject which it takes up.

To the accompaniment of diagrams in the form of mighty interesting drawings, the reader is given the essential principles. We like Mr. Rockwell's distinction between principles and rules. "As any number of rules," he says, "may be founded upon a single principle, it is in the end much safer and easier to master the principles than to learn all the rules." A knowledge of the principles, then, makes for freedom and flexibility. Having in mind the way in which elements are grouped to make design, one can adjust one's elements to supplies and place—whether home, summer cottage, or church. Again a helpful, illustrative drawing—the same bowl, a lovely one, and three sprays of chrysanthemums, shown with three arrangements to illustrate the difference between haphazard sticking of flowers into a container and real flower arrangement.

Particularly inspirational are the photographs of the Japanese arrangements, followed as they are with arrangements for color and mass such as are familiarly used in the treatment of summer garden flowers in cottage or on luncheon table. How to buy from flower shops with special ideas of arrangement is a helpful chapter. What to plant in the cutting garden is another. Delightful is a section on dealing with "Material From the Wild," such as branches, wild flowers, grasses, etc. An interesting side feature, too, is presented in the chapters on arrangements suitable to special places—summer homes, offices, verandas, halls, with help on the newer ideas of using vegetables as "floral" pieces.

M. P. T.

A Good Home Word

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has been a good deal written and said about the most musical word in the English language. Lists have been compiled and contests conducted for the choice of such a word.

I do not know that any final decision has been reached, although I do remember that it was widely agreed that the words "cellar door" were the most musical of all those suggested.

Words are elusive things, sometimes seeming to evade one until, when the need for just the correct word has almost ceased, it pops up as though it had been waiting to be wanted very much indeed. Dr. William Beebe is said to have once told someone that he had been searching for a long time for an English word which would adequately describe the sound made by a falling leaf. One afternoon several writers set about to find such a word. They intended to send it to the inquirer, but, so far as I know, Dr. Beebe is still searching.

* * *

Not long ago a friend greeted me with a word which has somewhat fallen into disuse as a greeting in these hurried, modern days. As she opened the door, in answer to my ring, she held out both hands to me and said "Welcome" in a way in which I had not heard it enunciated for a long time. "Hullo" or "How-do-you-do?" or even "Hey" seem to have taken the place of the more leisurely sounding word "welcome." The way in which my friend said it brought to my memory a room where I used often to sit when I was a child. There was something about that room, and the sweet faced, white-lace-capped lady who occupied it, that fascinated me. It was more of a treat to me to be allowed to spend an afternoon in that room than it was to play with any of my young friends.

Over the four-posted bed in that room, billowy with millions of undented goose feathers, and spotless with a hand-knit counterpane, hung a cross-stitched motto. It was embroidered with worsted in shades of red from pale pink to deep, dark mahogany. It was framed in a narrow red and gilt frame and contained the one word, "Welcome." The whole atmosphere of the room echoed that word. I learned six letters of the alphabet from that motto, and many other things I learned in that room. The occupant was always there. She told me that because she did not go out to see people, she had placed that motto where it could be readily seen to let her friends know how much she appreciated it when they came to see her.

* * *

One day she was teaching me to knit. I imagine that I was not a very apt pupil for I remember that she said to me, "You will have to do better than that to be welcome here." That was sufficient to spur my knitting efforts to the utmost. I wanted always to be welcome there, it was such a happy, quiet place.

Whether the word be woven into a mat by the door, or embroidered into a motto on the wall, or simply expressed by a firm hand-clasp, I should like to nominate the word "Welcome" as the most lovely home word. First, because it denotes a certain poise and dignity which home should express, and second, because it is friendly and musical.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Cauliflower Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day while preparing a head of cauliflower for the evening dinner, the thought came to me: "I wonder why we don't utilize these nice, green leaves on a cauliflower?" There I was assiduously plucking them off to the gain of the garbage pail!

This same thought came to me when I was working over a succeeding head of cauliflower and I resolved to see what could be done about it. In the following tested recipe you have the results, and just remember you are securing another dish from the one original purchase.

Cauliflower Leaves en Casserole

Leaves from 1 head of cauliflower, cut in 1-inch pieces
3 fresh tomatoes or equivalent in canned tomatoes, cut up
½ red pepper, chopped
½ cup string beans, frenched or cut up
½ cup very fine bread crumbs
3 tablespoons very finely grated American cheese
Salt and pepper

When boiling the head of cauliflower, place it in a pot of rapidly boiling, salted water on top of the leaves which have been snapped from around the head. Leave the pot uncovered to preserve both the white of the cauliflower and the green of the leaves. By having the head on top of the leaves, simply remove it when done and allow the leaves to finish cooking until just tender, or remove them from flame and finish cooking the next day (storing, when cold, in refrigerator but cover so as not to permeate the refrigerator with cabbagy odor). String beans may very well accompany cauliflower as a second vegetable, for they make an ideal contrast in texture, color and flavor and they will then also afford the half cup in leftover beans required for this recipe. If not, they may be boiled the next day when the leaves are recooked to become tender.

Cream Sauce

Make a cream sauce of 2 tablespoons butter, or any other fat or oil may be used, 2 tablespoons flour and 1 cup warm milk, plus a dash of salt. This is done by first melting the butter in a saucepan over the flame, rubbing in the flour to a smooth paste and having a very gentle flame. Add the scalded milk real slowly. Stir constantly to prevent lumping. When all the milk has been added, continue to stir and cook a few minutes so that the flour is not "raw." To the cream sauce add vegetables and cheese, also the crumbs. By "very fine" crumbs is meant the type of fine crumb obtained by putting crusts of dry bread through the food grinder. Blend all and place in well greased casserole. Bake covered in moderate oven (350° F.) about 20 minutes. To vary—almost any other left-over vegetables may be suggested. Also if your family is fond of cheese, this ingredient may be increased.

(In some markets very fine crumbs may be purchased in a container for 10 cents and cheese may be had already finely grated and packed in a container with a sprinkler top).

E. C.

Kitchen Kinks

A Good Dishwasher

After washing small sugar sacks until spotless white, I put small pieces of any kind of soap taken from bathroom or laundry into the sack and sew it up. These make the finest kind of dishwashers. Cut two circles from sugar sacks, place a thin layer of cotton between them, quilt and bind for a hot pot lifter.

(Mrs.) B. O. M., Oklahoma

* * *

A Storage List

One housekeeper found it convenient to keep a small notebook with pencil attached, tacked up in the kitchen. When articles were stored it was recorded in the book in just which closet they were put, so that when needed they were easily found by referring to this book.

(Mrs.) R. C. M., Mississippi.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair Hand made 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair
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New York Groups Are Charged With Victimizing Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The story of how even the destitute unemployed furnish a field of victimization for the job "fixer" is contained in a statement by Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, yesterday, saying that evidence had been turned over to the United States Attorney here to show that two rings of "fixers" and forgers have gathered in thousands of dollars through their operations in connection with works progress pay roll lists.

The city's chief officer of investigation, speaking from the headquarters of Victor F. Ridder, New York City works progress administrator, said that 1000 unemployed men had been exploited by the scheme at the rate of from $5 to $30 each in the purchase of fake work referral cards, the open sesame to employment on federal works projects.

Mr. Blanshard named Anthony Bongiorno as the alleged leader of the Brooklyn branch of the racket, adding that 500 men were placed on the WPA pay rolls through his offices, according to testimony of "scores of witnesses who have sworn they have paid Bongiorno for their jobs.

Similar practices have been reported operative in Manhattan, where the investigation is still going forward with the aid of works progress and emergency relief bureau agents. Mr. Blanshard said he was trying to verify reports that there were connections between the fixers and political leaders.

WPA in South Called Red

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28 (AP)—The South Carolina House of Representatives, after a sharp informal debate as to whether Communism was taught WPA workers here, yesterday authorized a special committee to "take such steps as it deemed advisable" to settle the issue.

Sponsors of the move indicated the committee would draft a resolution either denying the reports or asking an investigation of them.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOME for one or two children; part or all year; in country on Long Island Sound; swimming and riding horses on place; excellent schools available. Write Box T-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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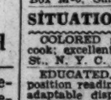

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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

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Dealers in All Kinds of
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Heater and Stove Service of All Kinds
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Pollak Upholstering Co.
New furniture upholstered expertly, also Repairing in all its branches.
We Call and Deliver. Reasonable Prices.
Estimates given free without obligation.

404 Washington Street
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Phones—Ded. 1434-R
Res.—Blue Hills 8692
Can refer you to satisfied customers.

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YVONNE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
597 Washington St., cor. School, Dedham, Mass.
Tel. Dedham 0103-M
Special Permanent Waves $3.50-$5.50
Beauty Expert—15 years' experience.
All Beauty Work Hair Cut 35c
35c up Children's 25c
MR. SALVY CAMBRIA
Formerly with
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Oakdale Square Dedham, Mass.
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Fresh Dressed Turkeys, lb 39c
Free Delivery

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RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
Red & White Oven Baked Beans
Real Home Flavor
California Pea, Yellow Eye or Red Kidney
2 Tall Cans 27c
For Sale at All Red & White Stores

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Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner,
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Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

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Member of F. T. D.

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Let Us Supply You With
Coal or Fuel Oil

More Patterns in CHINA
Wood's (Bursiem)—Hyde, Bouquet and Arley
Royal Cauldron's Victoria
Royal Copenhagen's China Border
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Jewelers. 350 MAIN ST. *Stationers*

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WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity, Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
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"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
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To Eliminate Starting Trouble
NORWALK BATTERIES
Complete Battery Service. Let our experts do your chain repairing. We use genuine Weed parts.

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Our Entire Winter Stocks of "Morse Made"
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Originally $30 to $50
Now Grouped for quick sale..... $19.50 or $29.50
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— REMOVAL SALE —
We are moving into larger quarters and selling our present stock at wholesale.
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HOLBROOK
CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
■ SEE ■
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
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SATURDAY
Is 50c Day Throughout The Store.
Good values in all departments
Bath Towels, 22x45.....50c
Wash Cloths to match.....5 for 50c
Men's Socks, regularly 25c.....3 prs. 50c
Men's and Boys' Shorts.....2 for 50c
Men's and Boys' Shirts.....2 for 50c
Ivory Soap.....10 for 50c
Woodbury's Soap.....6 for 50c
Cleansing Tissues, 500 sheets....2 for 50c
Children's Dresses and Suits.....ea. 50c
A. Steiger & Co.
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Wear style shoes that give you comfort. Shut your eyes and your feet declare that these shoes were built for comfort only. Look, and your eyes say, *"My, such style!"*

WILBUR COON SHOES
Napoleon Bail
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

New Spring Styles
in Dr. Locke's Shoes
for Men and Women
These shoes are retailed in Western Massachusetts exclusively by
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LAWRENCE
1,000 Pairs
First Quality
Budget Stockings
Service or Chiffons
69c
2 pairs $1.29
—New Copper Shades
—New Spring Colors
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Cherry & Webb's
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Bay State Dultint Semi-Gloss Paint
A new durable inside paint for woodwork or walls, giving a soft eggshell finish. Covers well. 12 beautiful colors and tints.
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Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.
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The Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store
Everything You Could Ask For in
Smart New Suits!
Classic fashions in many versions of the spring mode..... $29.75
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Last Week of O'Heir's
February Furniture Sale
Featuring 20% Store-Wide Discounts and Many Specials at 25 to 35% Discount.
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

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High Quality At a Low Price!
GORDON
SILK STOCKINGS
In Lovely Spring Shades
79c
Crystal Clear Chiffon and Service Weights
Longer, comfortable, eager wear is knit right into these Gordon Stockings. Along with the silk is the stamina that stands the strain, defies the untimely run.
Correct Gordon Spring Shades
"CHARM" *A warm light brown*
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Department Store Union Street

Goddard Bros
76-92 MARKET STREET
They're New *Just In!*
Deep Toned
CHAMBRAY DRESSES
Wines, Blues, Greens, Browns
Sizes 14 to 46
$2.95
Mail Orders Filled
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WE SPECIALIZE
In All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden Store daily, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
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Oil Permanent
New Method
Try Our Oil Facial During the March Winds
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Tel. 0465W

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"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
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Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0133, 0133

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

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MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
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MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

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Landscape Gardening Done, Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
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FOR HIGH-GRADE
Men's Furnishings
Look Here First
PRIOR the Haberdasher
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Where Good Shoes Are Sold
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New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
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Special for Month of March
CURTAINS beautifully cleaned
Local representatives for FASHION FROCKS
MELROSE 4180

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We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
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914 GREAT PLAIN
"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
25 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Fresh Crisp Spinach, 3 lbs. (pk.)...19c
Fancy White Mushrooms, lb.....33c
Cloverbloom Butter, lb. roll.....42c
Legs of Genuine Spring Lamb, lb. 25c
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PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
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Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
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Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

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Optometrists
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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A Musical Instrument of Quality reaching new heights of tone—power—foreign reception.
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Conveniently Accessible
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
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WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
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283 WASHINGTON STREET

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BEAUTY SALON
On March 2 there will be added to our staff
M. FRED
formerly of Paris and of the Ritz Carlton in New York and Boston.
S. VINCENT
formerly with Best of New York and Brookline.
Free Consultation About Your Beauty Problem
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"A Shade Better"
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Twelve years of proved reliability in Newton. Wedding Canopies, Aisle Carpets, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Stripping, Screens, Window Caulking.
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FINE WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
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West Newton 2511-M

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Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

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We Sell and Recommend
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JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
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WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
JACK O' LANTERN SHOES
For Boys and Girls
New Spring Models
Now Showing
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

Our 37th Annual Mill-End Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
A great money saving event for our friends.
ENGLAND BROS.
Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0036

ALL THIS WEEK
Beech-Nut Biscuits
2 pkgs. 19c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

ARROW
America's Favorite Shirt
New Spring Patterns
$2.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Wallace's Complete Department Store
welcomes thrifty shoppers of Ready-to-Wear and Accessories, House and Home Furnishings, Children's and Men's Furnishings.
THE WALLACE CO.

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 1588, 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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DRY CLEAN OFTEN
Old Colony Laundry
PRES. 5000

"blue coal"
America's Finest Anthracite
Don't gamble this winter. Burn this square fractured, medium, free burning hard coal. $12.90 per ton.
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Representing
JOHN T. TREFRY & CO.
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Tel. Hub. 4077

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WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

CLINTON W. SPEAR
Telephone 0610
27 CENTRAL ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Orangeade, Chocolate Syrup, Golden Guernsey Milk and Cream, either raw or pasteurized, from the Alfalfa Farm, Topsfield, Mass., especially high-grade dairy with all regular Guernsey cattle, quality and cleanliness being the watchword. Your inspection invited. No better table milk produced.

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REYNOLDS BROS.
Quality and Excellent Service in RANGE and FUEL OIL Guaranteed
32 South Main St. Tel. Reading 0608

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SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD Tel. 2266

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Best Steer Beef—Pork—Lamb
Vegetables—Fish
Fancy Groceries
Dry Goods—Hardware
Use Our Delivery Service

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ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
CLEERCOAL
Coal - Fuel Oil - N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware
Plumbing Supplies
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE, Som. 2470-2

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

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(TO HELP YOU)
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Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

It's Red Tag Sale Days at Pierce Hardware Co.
Visit Pierce's and Shop the Red Tag Specials and Save
PIERCE HARDWARE CO., Taunton

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

WINTHROP

IDEAL MARKET
197 WINTHROP ST. Ocean 0241
FRESH, SALTED and CANNED FISH for the Lenten Season. OYSTERS, CLAMS.
Martini Butter Crackers } 2 Pkgs. 29c
Edgemont Smax }
Whole Wheat, Honey Sweetened, Malto Milk Biscuits ..... Pkg. 25c
Bran and Fig Graham Crackers, lb. pkg. 22c
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Season

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE in turnover wanted by soundly progressive firm of letter-press printers in west of England. Reply: Advertiser, per G. F. Jones, Esq., J. P., West India House, Baldwin Street, Bristol

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LADIES and domestics can have their needs supplied. Apply to "RELIABLE" AGENCY, 368 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

MALDEN DOMESTIC BUREAU (Miss Foster)—For good maids and good mistresses, 107 Malden Rd., New Malden, Surrey. MALden 1398

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BROMLEY — Unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, in new house; available March. Box W-296, Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Unfurnished, self-contained maisonette to let; 3 bed, box and sitting rooms, bath, kitchen; hot and cold; lovely views; GAMBLE, 4 Grosvenor Road.

FOODS, FRUITS & CONFECTIONS

V. G. READ
Grocery and Provisions of the Finest Quality only. 30-32 Newland Rd., Worthing.

HAIRDRESSERS

CHELTENHAM—Vera Allan, 3 Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham, fully experienced in all branches of Ladies' and Children's Hairdressing; clients assured every satisfaction. Tel. 3252.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHELTENHAM—Modern detached residence for sale, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, usual offices, garage, beautiful position, THOMPSON, Tregoney, Albert Rd., Cheltenham.

SOUTH DOWNS, WORTHING
4 reception, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, W. C.'s, electric light, central heating, garages, tennis, suit home of rest. Box W-61, BCM/CSM.

HOUSES WANTED

BIRMINGHAM SOUTH—Small detached, garage or space, state full details. 270 Highfield Road, Hall Green.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday escort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

BRIGHTON—Lady with comfortable home near Gardens welcomes elderly people needing rest and comfort; terms moderate. MRS. TUFFEN, 14-15 Powis Rd. Tel. Brighton 4644.

KENT—Charming 16th century farmhouse, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bathroom; indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ guineas weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. (Late of Attwaters, Hawkhurst.)

LEIGH-ON-SEA, Essex—Guests received in private house convenient two Christian Science churches, country and seaside; terms 2 gns. per week. MR. and MRS. GRAY, 249 Elm Rd.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DROVE. From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

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CAKEMAKER required for high class business; fully experienced and able to take charge when necessary. PRISCILLA'S, 15 Marina Court, Bexhill-on-Sea.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady wants permanent home, sheltered district; 25/- to 27/- inclusive, p. w. Write BCM/CSM, W-300.

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PARKSTONE, DORSET — Attractive, well-situated house, furnished; 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 sittingrooms, electric light and heating, gas cooker; or two or three furnished rooms to let with or without attendance, any period. DRURY, Murree Cottage.

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BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

KINGSTON, SURREY—Small house to be sold freehold; also cottage to let furnished on Kingston Hill. Apply LADY DONEGALL, St. Ermin's, London, S. W. 1.

MID-KENT—9-roomed sunny pre-war house, partial central heat, all services, garage, four acres; purchase £1700 or let on lease £115 p. a. Write W-308, BCM/CSM.

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BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Rd., Maidenhead Tel. 355

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE 1286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. RAILWAY BUILDINGS
HILLS ROAD 'PHONE 4912

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 803 Plymouth

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Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPERSELECT — *Local Distributor Since 1907*
TOM BROWN & SON (TORQUAY) LTD.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-platers
Phone 2426

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2818
Our vans collect and deliver in Torquay, Paignton, and Newton Abbot

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66 Union St., Torquay 'Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham 'Phone 99

BESSELL
of Torquay
41 Fleet Street 'Phone 4218
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

DORSET

POOLE and District

A. F. Clarke
HAIRDRESSER
REGISTERED
EUGENE WAVER
9 Post Office Parade—49 Parkstone Tel.
327A Ashley Road 859

WEYMOUTH and District

GENGE & Co. Ltd.
DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS
CARPETS, FURNISHING FABRICS
Agents for Burberry, Jaeger, etc.
High West Street, Dorchester

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BRISTOL

Spring Fashions and Millinery
JOLLY & SON, LTD.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
101 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton
Phone 35269
and at Warwick Road, Redland, and Stokes Lane, Westbury

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MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road
Clifton, Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST for HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
Curtains and Loose Covers, etc.
MORGAN'S CORNER
Zetland Road Junction

LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

CHELTENHAM

The 'County' Rendezvous
Cavendish House
Furnishings, Fashions, Foodstuffs

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
Tel. 2146

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

W. H. SMITH & SON
LIMITED
The Square Bournemouth
for
Books, Newspapers, Stationery and Gifts
(Agents for The Christian Science Monitor)
Morning Refreshment, Lunch or Tea in The Old English Tea Rooms (2nd Floor)
Special Exhibition
of
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS OF HAMPSHIRE BEAUTY SPOTS
by
ANNETTE ARDRON
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"IT IS much easier to be critical than to be correct." —DISRAELI

Daily Features

"EACH brave foe is in his heart a friend." —HOMER

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Goes Skating

TWILIGHT was darkening the comfortable interior of Farmer Ben's big barn. His calm capable cow chewed her cud and looked out through her window at the distant hills behind which the sun was softly setting. For unlike many farmers Farmer Ben knew that a cow likes to have something to look at now and then, and so he had a window in the barn where the calm capable cow could look out, and another for his stout strong horse.

His plump pink pig didn't need a window because his residence was partly inside the barn and partly outside so that he could go in and out whenever he wished and whenever he was outside he could see all he wanted by standing on his hind legs with his front paws on the edge of his pen and of course Farmer Ben's pig had the nicest pen to live in that a pig could have.

"That's as pretty a winter sunset," mooed the calm capable cow, "as one is likely to see in quite a while."

"Cold weather makes bright colors," neighed the stout strong horse. "It's time Reginald Robin got home. That bird surprises me. He's a summer bird—and there he is, flying around outdoors a cold winter day like this."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'd Fly Down and Land on the Ice," Said Robin

"Not at all like the robin we've heard about," grunted the plump pink pig, "that went in the barn to keep himself warm and hid his head under his wing, poor thing. Nobody'd ever think of Reginald Robin as being a poor thing."

"He'll be in pretty soon," mooed the calm capable cow. "He's got used to cold weather, and he says he likes it so long as he has a good comfortable barn to sleep in at night."

"Farmer Ben's a kind man," neighed the stout strong horse. "Thoughtful of him, I call it, to make a little hole in the barn so that Reginald Robin can fly in and out."

Just then there was a whir of wings as Reginald Robin flew in through the little hole. He perched on the rope that Farmer Ben had put up for him to swing on.

"Hello, everybody," chirped Reginald Robin. "I've been out on the ice."

"Funny place for a robin to be," grunted the plump pink pig. "Out on the ice!"

"With Farmer Ben's children," chirped Reginald Robin.

"Reuben, Roger, Robert, Harriet, and Hyacinth?" mooed the calm capable cow.

"They were all there," chirped Reginald Robin, "sliding this way and that way. And sometimes it would be Reuben that sat down on the ice, and sometimes Hyacinth, and sometimes somebody else. And then they'd get up and slide about some more."

"That's what they call 'skating,'" said the strong stout horse, who went out of the barn more in winter than the calm capable cow or the plump pink pig.

"I did it myself," chirped Reginald Robin. "I'd fly down and land on the ice with my feet together and slide quite a long way. And now and then my feet would get going too fast ahead of me and I'd sit down too."

"I don't think I'd like that," said the calm capable cow, "if that's the way you do when you skate."

"You wouldn't mind it a bit," chirped Reginald Robin. "It's part of the fun."

A Stranger

I SAW a stranger yestreen;
I put food in the eating place,
Drink in the drinking place,
Music in the listening place;
And in the sacred name of the Triune,
He blessed myself and my house,
My cattle and my dear ones.
And the lark said in her song
Often, often, often,
Goes the Christ in the stranger's guise.

—Old Gaelic rune recovered by Kennith Macleon.

The Monitor Camera Club Views the Younger Generation

J. Bruce McCracken, Portland, Maine — **That's It!**

Mrs. D. E. Dickson, Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, Panama — **Dressed for Warmer Climes**

L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles — **The Mechanic**

Ruth Will Ebbs, Boston — **Señorita!**

Len R. Anderson, San Mateo, Calif. — **First Steps**

Miss F. B. Hyldahl, Jamaica Plain, Mass. — **This Miss Went South**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Invite (E. W. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Is the word "invite" correctly used in the following sentence: "Contributions to the building fund are lovingly invited"? What is the opinion of leading authorities with regard to the use of this verb with an inanimate object such as a contribution, opinion, etc.?

The third definition of the word in the Oxford English Dictionary follows: "To request graciously or courteously (something) to be done by a person." The dictionary adds some convincing bits of usage: "Nobody invited our entrance" (Hawthorne); "I never invite confidences" (Black); "I was going to invite the opinion of some older person" (Jowett); "Others . . . invited neglect and contempt upon themselves" (Fuller); "You threaten Peace, and you invite War" (Dryden).

In Webster's second definition we find this: "To request a person or persons to give, pay, utter, etc.; as, to invite attention, donations, or an opinion."

We trust, incidentally, that the invitation was lovingly accepted.

Poem wanted (C. V. L.)—The correspondent writes:

Would it be possible for someone to find for me the poem "My Own Will Come to Me"? I do not know the author.

Perhaps some reader will come to the rescue.

Poem wanted (D. E. J.)—The inquirer would like to find a poem that begins:

Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmask falsehood and bring truth to light,
To wrong the wronger till he render right,
To wake the morn and sentinel the night.

Our readers have never yet failed us.

"Deef" (J. M. P.)—The correspondent writes:

If a word were adopted—say, one spelled and pronounced "deef"—to mean total (what passes for total) incapacity to hear, it would be a great help all around. We who are totally deaf, but not mute, need a word to say so without explaining.

When, if ever, the need arises, why not use the expression "totally deaf"? The proposed substitute, "deef," would hardly serve, since it is here and there used as a dialectical pronunciation of "deaf."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bluebonnet Cards

BEING a resident of Texas, I felt sure that a bluebonnet card could be created which would sell—the bluebonnet being the official Texas flower. I therefore painted a bluebonnet-covered hill in Dallas County. This I reproduced on a postcard with the original slogan:

Texas friendship is as true
As bluebonnets are blue.

I am selling them in many hotels, libraries, and gift shops, and I have a good repeat business. I also paint in oil a bluebonnet scene on a two-ply board cut in the shape of Texas. This finds a ready market. With the Centennial coming on, I know I shall sell all I can paint.—Mrs. J. K. O., Dallas.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Art Exhibit

AN "art exhibit" can be easily arranged in a separate room before the guests arrive. Each exhibit has its special number.

Slips of paper on which the names of the different exhibits have been written are given to each guest. He is to put the number of the exhibit opposite the name which seems most suitable to him for it. A list of names and articles suggested for the exhibit are:

Links of Mystery (sausages).
Gems of the Emerald Isle (Irish potatoes).
The Birthplace of Burns (flatiron).
A View of Long Branch (a long branch).
A Drive Through the Wood (nail driven through a piece of wood).
Red Skins (two red apples).
A Messenger (one cent).
A Tight Squeeze (potato masher).
The Four Seasons (salt, pepper, vinegar, mustard).
Something to Adore (a key).
A Swimming Match (a match on water).
Tax on Tea (tacks on tea).
Companions of the Bath (soap and sponge).
Music in the Air (music book suspended in air).
Peace Makers (scissors).
Bosom Friends (neckties), etc.

—Mrs. E. J. M., Rutherford, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Disappointing

A successful business man, after eight years of absence, alighted at the station of the old home town. There was, despite his expectations, no one on the platform whom he knew. No one.

Discouraged, he sought out the station master, a friend since boyhood. To him at least he would be welcome, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting when the other spoke first.

"Hello, George," he said. "Goin' away?"—*Tit-Bits.*

For An Apartment

"What kind of dog are you looking for, ma'am?"

"I'd like to see one of those ocean grayhounds I've heard so much about."

Explained

Employer: "Jackson, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work."

Jackson: "I wasn't working, sir."—*Hardware World.*

Touching

Two members of a club began to exchange confidences. "Do you know," said the young man, "my wife is absent on a pleasure cruise, and she writes me from every port she touches."

"You're lucky," replied the older man. "My wife is also on a pleasure cruise, but she touches me from every port she calls at."—*El Paso World News.*

Too Dark

The train was running through a long tunnel. "Wonderful things, these tunnels," remarked a passenger.

"I never see much in them," replied the other man.—*El Paso World News.*

Education

"Is your son's education at college of any real value?"

"Yes, indeed. It has entirely cured his mother of bragging about him."—*Punch Bowl.*

—Humorist

Faithful Swain: "Well, it won't be any good waiting after the water gets up to my shoulder, because she only reaches to there herself."

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: We can scarcely wait till the baseball season opens and the umpire addresses a catcher on the Boston Bees as "honey."

Detroit Free Press: The real leisure class is not the class that can afford a maid, but the class that can keep one.

Milwaukee Journal: Alf Landon has decided to resume the full first name, Alfred. Inserting the "red" at this time is bound to upset Al Smith.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is now O. K. for the Democrats to sell electricity, but what worries the country is whether they will be allowed to read the meters.

Portland Oregonian: Giving Borah the nomination would gravely complicate the outlook. Al Smith might have to take two walks.

El Paso World News: Going a little farther than the rest, an admirer of Alf Landon points out a resemblance to Lincoln. The initials are A. L.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Minutes

Question: (a) Should all discussion, brief talks or addresses that precede a motion be included in the minutes? (b) After minutes have been read and approved, and some corrections have been made, may a member demand to see the minutes to learn if such corrections have been made?

Answer: (a) No. Minutes should record what is done, and not, usually, what is said.

(b) Yes.

For the Scrapbook

Thought and Action

The men of action are, after all, only the unconscious instruments of the men of thought.—*Heine.*

Modesty

Modesty is to merit, as shades to figures in a picture, giving it strength and beauty.—*Bruyere.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 199

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Utters boisterously
6. Grooved
8. Piece of baked clay
9. Preposition
10. Collection of sayings
11. Seed container
12. Musical note
13. Anticipation
14. Penetrated
16. Pierced

Down

1. Destroying
2. Water pitcher
3. Unit
4. Sun god
5. Submitted
6. Condition
7. Terminated
11. Opening
13. Pronoun
15. Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Guess Again

35

Check (✓) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Washington larger in area than Oregon? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Recently in this feature the question was asked whether any state in the United States has a capital beginning with "O," and "Olympia" was cited in the answer. Is there another? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is the first syllable of "coupon" sounded *ku*? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Was cuneiform writing developed by a race of Cuneis? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is Roderick Dhu a character in any of Scott's writings? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Are "equivocal" and "equestrian" synonymous? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Was David born in Bethlehem? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. If you were looking for the book of Haggai, and you opened your Bible to Zephaniah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Does Havana lie due south of Tampa, Fla.? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Was the Battle of Hastings fought in the eleventh century? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Painted His Ideals

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE day following the adjournment of the Baltimore convention, at which President Lincoln was nominated, various political organizations called to pay their respects to the President. While the Philadelphia delegation was being presented, the chairman of the body in introducing one of the members said:

"Mr. President, this is Mr. S—— of the second district of our state, a most active and earnest friend of yours and the cause. He has, among other things, been good enough to paint and present to our league rooms, a most beautiful portrait of yourself."

President Lincoln took the man's hand in his, and shaking it cordially, said with a merry voice, "I presume, sir, in painting your beautiful portrait, you took your idea of me from my principles and not from my person."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN A midwestern university town one of the faculty has endeared himself to the entire community by his radiant friendliness and his many acts of thoughtfulness.

Although at all seasons of the year the children of the town turn to him as their particular friend and listen with absorbed attention to his talks on wild animal life, it is at this season—when snow suggests that the time of sleds and toboggans has arrived—that the children look to him as an especial friend.

This man's home is situated on the top of a hill at a point where two roads meet. Although they are not main throughfares, they connect with the network of attractive roads winding through the residence section and are much used. But when the hill is covered with snow, it is, as several generations of the town's children will confess, the one perfect spot in town for coasting; because beginning with a steep pitch, the road continues in a gradual, winding descent, until it comes to a natural stop at the boulevard two squares distant.

There is a town ordinance stating that children shall not use the public throughfares for coasting. But this kindly man went to the town council members and secured permission to rope off the hill street and give it over to the children during coasting season. As the inconvenience of such an arrangement would be greatest for this man, whose home fronted on the hill, the council granted his request; with the result that for many snowy seasons the hill has resounded to the merriment of rosy-cheeked, happy-voiced children going up and down.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 84

John, the Evangelist:
Son of Zebedee, Mt. 4:21; mother, Salome; younger brother of James, Mt. 27:56; Mk. 15:40
Home—probably originally Bethsaida on the lake of Galilee, Jno. 1:44; in Jerusalem also, Jno. 19:27
Business—In the fishing business with his father and brother James at Capernaum, Mt. 4:21
Not poor; had hired servants, Mk. 1:20
Disciple of John the Baptist, probably, Jno. 1:40
Probably one of the two disciples who first followed Jesus, Jno. 1:35
Belonged to the first of the three groups of disciples, Mt. 10:2; Mk. 3:16; Lu. 6:14; Acts 1:13
One of the minor circle of three present at the raising of Jairus' daughter, Mk. 5:37; the Transfiguration, Lu. 9:28; the agony in Gethsemane, Mk. 14:33
Messenger with Peter to prepare for the last Passover, Lu. 22:8
Had the post of honor at the meal, reclining next to Jesus, Jno. 13:25
Favorite term for himself in the Gospel, "the disciple whom Jesus loved," Jno. 13:23; 19:26; 20:2; 21:7, 20
Alone of the disciples who stood by the cross, Jno. 19:26
Honored by Jesus with the care of his mother, Jno. 19:27
Visited the tomb of Jesus with Peter, Jno. 20:4
Recognized Jesus at the Sea of Galilee, Jno. 21:7
With Peter in worship in the Temple after the coming of the Holy Spirit, Acts 3:1
Escaped death when his brother James was slain, Acts 12:2
Lived to an old age, I Jno. 2:1, 18
Traveled much, III Jno. 10
Banished to Patmos, an isle in the Aegean Sea, Rev. 1:9
Wrote the three Epistles of John and the Apocalypse (Revelation)
Gospel of John:
The writer referred to himself as the disciple whom Jesus loved, and never mentioned his name
John was an eye-witness to most that he recorded
The Gospel of John was written about A. D. 90
The events recorded in John cover a period of sevent years

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (35)

1. No. The area of Washington is 69,127 sq. mi., and that of Oregon is 96,699 sq. mi.
2. Yes; Oklahoma City.
3. No; it is sounded *koo*.
4. No. The word is derived from the Latin *cuneus*, "wedge"; for the so-called cuneiform writings had wedge-shaped marks in groups.
5. Yes; in the *Lady of the Lake*.
6. No. The first means "capable of two or more meanings"; the second, "pertaining to horses or horsemanship."
7. Yes; see I Sam. 17:12.
8. Yes. Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.
9. Yes.
10. Yes; on Oct. 14, 1066.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Comes in Its Own Season*

By LE PELLEY

DON'T YOU FEEL A BIT OF SPRING IN THE AIR TODAY ?
WELL....
WHY IT'S GETTING WARMER EVERY MINUTE
THINK SO ?
WHY CERTAINLY— LET'S LOOK AND SEE WHAT THE WEATHER MAN SAYS —
HUM—TOMORROW— COLDER
MORE SNOW!
NEWS
PLUNKY !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hollywood-Minded*

By THE HAGERS

"A MOTION PICTURE COMPANY SAID THEY MIGHT HAVE A ROLE FOR ME
IF I CAN ACT. NOW FIRST I'LL SHOW 'ENJOYMENT.' HOW IS THAT?" SAID JOE.
"MY NEXT PORTRAYAL WILL BE 'DREAD.' "NOW REGISTER 'SURPRISE'," I SAID.
"I'LL DO THAT WITH CONSUMMATE ART," SAID JOE, "IF I SHOULD GET THAT PART."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Liquidating" Japan's Moderates

IT IS impossible as yet to form authoritative opinions as to the reasons for the killings in Tokyo. What seems to be clear is that the outrage was the work of army officers and men, that it has robbed Japan of some of its most sagacious and moderate-minded counselors, and that there is apparently the nucleus of a liberal reaction in Japan against the military ascendancy in which Japan has acquiesced for the last five years. Whether the assassinations will result in a more overt assumption of power by the military does not yet appear. The comfort is that the hothead effort to capture the Government in behalf of military rule has apparently failed.

Civil government in Japan has long been merely a façade behind which the army and navy have pulled the strings. But a façade is not without its constructive aspects. In Japan it has meant that the framework of democratic institutions has remained intact, ready to be filled in when the behind-the-scenes dictation of the military should be eliminated. Last week's election seemed to denote that the process might be in the making. It was a tiny straw, a straw that, to most observers, did not signify much change. For, because of the façade, the voters seemingly were asked to choose between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But the Minseito, which gained at the expense of the Seiyukai, is slightly less military-bound than its rival. Therein probably lies the explanation of the assassinations. If the voting did show a liberal straw in the wind of reaction, the fanatical army men were determined to tread upon it before it gathered any nourishment in Parliament.

It was the Minseito, it will be recalled, which was in power in 1931. This party owes its strength to the backing it obtains from the merchant classes. For some time it had sought to serve Japanese interests by a moderate policy abroad. At home, meantime, the depression had dealt Japanese agriculture a shattering blow. To army and navy men the combination of moderation abroad and agrarian misery at home seemed a symptom of national decadence. It is no secret that the military tried to force the Minseito's hands by carrying out the adventure in Manchuria. Receiving no support either from foreign nations or from domestic opinion, the Minseito, its civilian back to the wall, was eventually driven from power, and to all intents and purposes party government has ceased to have any significance since December, 1931.

Premier Okada was, of course, a non-party man, the head of one of several national governments behind which the armed services have ruled Japan for the last four or five years. In his Cabinet there were members of both the Seiyukai and Minseito, with the Seiyukai holding most of the portfolios, as they held the majority of the seats in the Diet. There may have been some significance in the fact that in the recent poll Mr. Okada chose the Minseito party under whose banner to appeal to the electorate. Anyway, his appeal helped to yield an addition to Minseito strength from 127 to 205 seats and the reduction of the Seiyukai from 242 to 174 seats. Obviously the additional seats won by the Minseito would probably have led to a demand by that party for more Cabinet posts. This demand might, indeed, have provoked a Cabinet crisis.

With Okada, Saito, and Takahashi removed, moderation has certainly sustained a grievous reverse in Japan. And yet it is precisely to the forces of moderation that Japan will have to return before she ever regains the world's confidence. Excess may win its victories on the battlefield, but nations have to dwell with one another, and excess is no passport to a place in any community life. Let us hope that the killing off of these moderate leaders will itself promote a demand for moderation by a people who must see that any other course sows the seeds of further madness.

Forty Years After

THE new treaty between France and Russia is an alliance in anticipation of war, not in expectation of peace.

The fact is unfortunate. Yet it is a fundamental fully as important as any detail of the diplomatic regrouping which the Franco-Russian pact achieves.

When the accord was negotiated nearly a year ago, emphasis was thrown on the terms which keep it within the framework of the League and Locarno. These provisions were elaborately and skillfully phrased. But since then history has been riding hard.

Out of the current debates in the French chamber, the treaty emerges with its military aspects in boldest relief. There is haste—haste occasioned for France by the swift rearmament of Germany, for Russia by the added pressure of Japanese expansion and militarism. The original concepts of a pact to which Germany, Poland and other nations might adhere, is practically forgotten.

The development of the Franco-Russian alliance in the months from signature to ratification thus illustrates again that the words of treaties are less important than the spirit in which they are written. For it is not the form but the substance that brings disturbing comparisons with the alliance of 1891 which led the same two countries toward the conflagration of 1914.

The major difference, some forty years later, lies in a world more clearly awake to the needs for collective peace. Throughout France itself there is a sincere desire to find security within the idea of the League. The difficulty—and the need—is to make the wider peace system not a secondary, but a primary objective of policy.

Setting the Example

LAW observance should begin at the top. The Washington Post has stirred up a small hornets' nest with a series of stories under captions, "Equal Justice Under Law" and "You Can't Arrest Me." These have dealt with inequalities in the enforcement of traffic regulations in the national capital, and in the latter instance with abuse of parking privileges and similar regulations by the very men who help to make the nation's laws.

The disclosures moved one prominent Senator to declare in a speech in the Senate, citing legal precedents, that there is no congressional immunity from arrest for breaches of the law, but that lawmakers are "amenable to the same laws and regulations as any ordinary citizen of the United States." The constitutional immunity to arrest applies only to civil cases, he said. This should clear up a prevalent misapprehension and give confidence to peace officers.

But members of Congress are not the only offenders, nor is the condition confined to a single locality. In practically every American city "ticket fixing" is the worst enemy to enforcement of traffic safety laws. Not until a city councilman or other official is habitually looked upon as a force for equal and impartial justice, rather than as a potential fixer, can enforcement be materially improved.

Often—and perhaps it is true in the case of certain congressmen—it is not the official himself but some underling swelled with assumed authority who abuses his position. But the effect is nevertheless dangerous and injurious to public confidence. Many remember the speeding offenses of one of the President's sons and of the Massachusetts Governor's chauffeur. On the other side, an example of the needed kind of sportsmanship was afforded recently by a judge who, when his attention was called to a traffic violation he had committed, promptly fined himself as heavily as he would have fined the least influential offender in his court.

In no one is the example of scrupulous law observance more effective and wholesome—and more necessary—than in those who make the law or apply it to others.

The Main Thing Is Safety

THE most important consideration about the flare-up in the Department of Commerce over dismissal of two members of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection is that it should not obscure the underlying question of passage of legislation for greater safety at sea nor divert attention from that object.

Interesting questions of discipline in the Government service and of freedom of information for the public have arisen. But without underestimating these issues, it should not be forgotten that the job undertaken after the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters is not yet done. Bills are part way through Congress to reorganize the ship inspection service and finance it adequately, to bring motorships under full inspection, and especially to provide a basis for stricter discipline of crews on vessels. These should be passed. In addition the United States ought to vote its ratification of the pending International Convention on Safety at Sea.

Points of administrative policy involved in the dismissal of the two men by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, bear some similarity to the case of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, just relieved of his command by the War Department. The charge is that information was given prematurely to the press by subordinates when it should have waited approval by division heads as to its accuracy and completeness. The worst of it is, this matter was accompanied by reflections on the head of the department.

Now if information is to be neatly channeled to the official top, the responsibility is plain that it should there be released fully and promptly, whether favorable or unfavorable. And if the public is to have the benefit, as it should, of all informed opinions, even subordinates should have reasonable freedom to express theirs.

Reasonable freedom, though, does not extend to recklessly impugning the motives or good sense of superior officers or other departments. The memorandum of Gen. Malin Craig, army chief of staff, makes it clear that not the substance but the flippant and ridiculing manner of General Hagood's testimony was the ground of action in his case.

With respect to the sea-safety legislation, some interested persons have felt that a selfish interest of shipowners was trying to circumvent action. The public can and should adequately take this possibility into account in its support of legislation. But an officer who makes criticisms reflecting on his superiors should either resign and make them from outside the service or else be willing to stake his position on their proof.

The Democratic Way

Book News of the Day

BOTH title and content of SWEDEN: THE MIDDLE WAY, by Marquis W. Childs (Yale University Press. $2.50) are happily appropriate. During the past few years we have been presented with many books dealing with the ways chosen by this or that country which swerved left or right in an attempt to solve economic problems. Sweden, being a democracy, chose the middle way of democracy. In choosing the middle way Sweden worked out a full pattern of democracy and actually solved the problems presented by the depression.

The statistics given by Mr. Childs are astounding. In a nation of 6,000,000, there are approximately 43,000 unemployed. If unemployment in America were in the same ratio there would be today less than 1,000,000 idle. Perhaps even more astounding, in the face of new-deal legislation, the Swedes have never attempted to govern their economic affairs by legislative action. Also, with American talk of a government yardstick to control utilities, it is significant to learn that the Swedes have such government yardsticks—not monopolies, but in many cases in open and free competition with privately owned utilities. And the Swedes, by this method, actually and practically governed the utilities while rural Sweden was being electrified.

The most important factor in the Swedish economy is, of course, the consumer co-operative movement. In the co-operatives we find the answer to the absence of industrial monopolies as well as of antitrust legislation. When the co-operative movement got under way the prices of most commodities were governed by trusts and monopolies. One by one, in a series of dramatic encounters, the co-operatives broke the monopolies by setting up their own wholesaling and manufacturing units to compete with them. They drove prices down by direct economic action. Monopolies, once broken by such methods, remained under control. For the co-operatives remained to control the field.

In Stockholm alone there are 380 co-operative stores. The pattern of co-operation extends over Sweden in the same manner. Serving these stores is a huge system of milling and manufacturing.

What the Swedes did in this case was to work out their own system of economic democracy to parallel the political theory by which they governed themselves. Sweden's middle way, in the final analysis, is the choosing of a full, authentic and practical democracy to apply to all national affairs.

In Mr. Childs's book we perceive the full pattern of democracy as it is applied in Sweden. At the base are the co-operatives, through which the masses of the people actually govern the prices of necessities. Linked with this movement is a strong and practical labor organization which protects the workers. Thus, falling prices in Sweden have been accompanied by no decline in the wage level. In other words, the middle way of the Swedes actually raised consumption by widening the purchasing power through lowering prices and raising wages, rather than attempting to balance the national economy by legislative edicts limiting production.

B. B. F.

Overloaded

Our Two Friends

NO TWO people could present a clearer study in contrasts than our two cat friends, Celeste and Andrew. Celeste is the daintiest lady that ever danced on four tiny feet in pursuit of a bit of blowing thistle. We have thought of many wonderful things to call Celeste's feet. When she sits erect with her exquisite tail curled about herself like a plume of cloud, it is her custom to pose her front paws demurely together, and then we say that they look like little frosted cupcakes. But when she stretches out and rests in all her Persian languor her paws are like two small gray roses lying with their stems carelessly crossed.

Celeste is conscious of her loveliness. It gives her the kind of feminine assurance and sweet poise which one associates with a great lady at the court of a Louis. Others may try to please Celeste; it is not her province to cater to them.

Far from expecting her to fawn on their ankles, admirers come humbly to tickle her behind her tufted ears and stroke her feathery mottled gray fur, hoping to be rewarded by the tiny rasp of contentment in her throat or by that subdued, well-bred mew which sounds like the cry of a French doll. Her admirers bring her bowls of fine food which she daintily eats. She is polite to them, as becomes her station, but not overenthusiastic. Her enormous eyes like gold Venetian glass gaze with a calm interest at everybody, afraid of none. She never learned to be shy.

She has a little red rubber ball, and sometimes, when she is in the mood, our great lady romps through the house with her fluffy fur and plump tail giving almost the impression of ruffling skirts. She pauses and dances around the red ball, patting it daintily with one compact paw; then she is off again, racing up and down, playing with her own tail, lying on her back with the white ruffles of her tummy exposed, and kicking her hind feet. She opens her pink coral mouth and gently bites everything—the ball, her own paws, or any hand bold enough to enter into her play. She is more kittenish than any kitten, but through all her folly she seems to be saying with deep coquetry, "How perfectly charming I am!"

* * *

Andrew differs so much from Celeste that I sometimes wonder if they both can be genuine cats. Indeed, it has crossed my mind more than once that Andrew is very like a dog. When he came into our lives he was a lean, hungry kitten, and he is now a lean, hungry young man cat, with something of an Apache swagger. Though we have tried to accustom him to luxuries and to instill some inklings of culture, it is to be feared Andrew will never forget his alley origin.

He seems, besides—perhaps through a sense of inferiority engendered by his civilized surroundings—to have developed a good-natured but slightly defiant attitude, as of one elbowing his way through the world.

In spite of the bulk of food consumed, he continues to be big and angular; he is thoroughly striped in the common design, has quite a long nose for a cat, a sharp jaw, and a long thin tail. As I mentioned before, he resembles a dog in some ways. When picked up he feels large and solid as dogs do, and he likes to be patted on the back or roughly scratched under the chin. No billing and cooing for him, thank you. So very masculine, so positively militaristic, is Andrew that for him sitting on laps is out of the question. He would no more sit on anyone's lap than would an army major. Given his choice out of a room full of upholstered furniture, Andrew will choose a bare hard wooden chair to lie down on. We are sure that he thinks upholstery is too soft for a fellow like himself. He wears a simple, strong collar resembling a dog's collar, and this is becoming to him; nothing could look more out of place than one of Celeste's ribbons tied around his neck.

* * *

We were never able to teach Andrew the taste for proper, well-prepared cat food. Like Jiggs in the comic strip, he prefers the rough fare of his youth. Many a time we have put down a dish of cooked meat and seen him pass right by it to rummage for a he-man dinner in the garbage pail. This has happened so often that we now realize that Andrew has an unreasoning prejudice against plates, which he regards as effeminate. On several occasions we have fooled him by putting his dinner not on a plate but directly in the garbage pail, where he ate it.

It is different, however, with shrimps and liver. Let shrimps or liver enter the house and Andrew, who has no manners anyway, is on the scene in an instant, clawing at our skirts with enormous claws and yelling—not miaowing but yelling—to be fed. "Oh, all right!" we say at last, wishing he had one iota of Celeste's politeness. And we toss him some just to get peace, guiltily aware that we are spoiling him.

E. S. B.

Is the Depression Over?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Today the depression is past. The war (on the depression) is over." So says a Christian Science Monitor editorial of Jan. 28, 1936.

Is not this unfounded optimism, far out of line with facts? Are we to believe that further efforts at economic readjustment are no longer necessary and that we may now sit back complacently? Do the millions of men and women in the United States who are supporting wholly or in part their less fortunate relatives or friends believe the depression is past?

Here are some facts which indicate that the depression may not be entirely a thing of the past:

16,100,000 dependent on relief as of July, 1935, according to the latest editorial research report available.

11,672,000 actually unemployed in November, 1935, according to the American Federation of Labor.

3,578,000 on federal work relief alone, according to latest figures available from Administrator Hopkins.

Abnormally high budgets for national, state and city relief purposes in addition to urgent calls from public and private charities.

President Roosevelt, in submitting to Congress the federal budget for the fiscal year 1936, asked for a total of $7,314,000,000; $3,302,000,000 was for regular expenditures and—notice this—$4,012,000,000, or more than one half of the total budget, was for recovery and relief expenditures. What a staggering total to contemplate paying!

These figures on the public debt of the United States give a graphic picture of the growth of our indebtedness in recent years:

June 30, 1930, it was $16,185,000,000, or $131 per capita.

June 30, 1935, it was $28,700,000,000, or $225 per capita.

This indicates an increase of 71 per cent in five years, or 14 per cent a year for the last five years. The public debt at the end of this year is estimated to be $35,000,000,000, an increase of 21 per cent over last year.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of borrowed money, source of payment of which is not yet known, have been spent to break up the huge block of unemployment with decidedly questionable success except for temporary relief. We must not forget that part of the increased activity in general business which we now term "recovery" has been brought about largely by these expenditures. Nationally, by states, and by cities, they include millions of dollars on paper—which we have not yet collected!

Greater effort expended in the exposure of harmful legislative activities and the result of their enactment into law, and in pointing out the way of recovery through constructive legislation, would be of inestimable value in these times.

CLARENCE M. LUTHER

West Newton, Mass.

Home on the Range

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article by M. Z. on the editorial page, entitled "Songs My Mother Sang," a fragment quoted in part the following duet, supposed to be sung by little Paul Dombey and Florence at the seashore:

Paul: What are the wild waves saying,
Sister, the whole day long?
They ever amid our playing
Are singing the same sad song.

Floy: 'Tis but the rush of waters
Dashing against the shore,
And winds from some distant quarters
Mingling with its roar.

Paul: O no, 'tis something greater
That speaks to the heart alone.
'Tis the Voice of the great Creator
Speaks in that mighty tone—
'Tis the Voice of the great Creator
Calling His children home!

My mother also sang this song when after a panic in the 1870's we moved from the East out West to an Iowa farm. Beautiful as the scenery was, the sense of isolation and loneliness seemed severe, but was greatly mitigated by our having the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, George Eliot and others, besides all the Harper periodicals, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake and the Chautauqua course.

My father, a college man and prize reader, by reading aloud from these books every evening, filled our cozy sitting room with famous personages and their deeds, historic scenes; travelers' tales, beautiful poetry, public questions and current events which were often discussed as to their ethical import.

Especially were we grateful for Dickens, whose vivid description and accurate character delineations made for us many acquaintances who seemed as real as neighbors. In addition to the special social grievances his works aimed to correct, there was often the lesson of interdependence. Few, if any, of his characters lived to himself alone.

Another song my mother and grandmother sang was the plaintive minor, of which I recall but one stanza:

Way down in that beautiful Valley,
Where Love crowns the meek and the lowly,
Where loud storms of envy and folly
Shall roll down their billows in peace.

I should be glad if someone can supply the remainder and the author's name.

Chicago, Ill. (Miss) ELOISE C. MACGREGOR

The Wide Horizon

Stopping Alien Representation

By Tully Nettleton

WASHINGTON

ALL who would like to see the basis of representation in the United States House of Representatives refined to a point of logical exactitude would potentially be interested in a constitutional amendment endorsed by several organizations under the caption of the "Stop Alien Representation" Amendment.

This proposal is embodied in the Capper-Tarver Resolution pending in Congress, and consists of the simple statement, "Aliens shall be excluded from the count of the whole number of persons in each State in apportioning Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers."

On several counts a very sound argument can be made for the amendment. There is no reason why unnaturalized immigrants, owing allegiance to some other country rather than to the United States, should be counted in determining the representation of a state in Congress. Formerly they were even allowed to vote in some states but since 1917 this anomaly no longer exists. And in New York State and numerous others they are not counted in apportioning representation in the state legislatures.

It is not strictly fair to states having a nearly 100 per cent citizen population that some other states should have a larger proportion of the 435 members in the House of Representatives due to the presence of some hundreds of thousands—or in New York City, nearly 1,250,000—aliens in their population. Not only between states but as between city and rural areas within states the omission of aliens from the count would make for considerable shifting of the district lines.

* * *

Yet viewed practically and objectively, it must be recognized that the amendment would not make a very striking difference in the complexion of the House. By one method of calculation the exclusion from the count of a total of 6,283,000 aliens might be supposed to cut out twenty-two or twenty-three congressmen and their presidential electors—this number being equivalent to the population required for that many districts. Actually, however, the effect depends not so much on numbers as on distribution.

Under the Apportionment Law of 1929 congressional seats are to be distributed by whatever ratio will maintain the total membership at 435. If the proposed amendment had been in effect in 1930 the allocation would have been made on a basis of one Representative for about 267,000 or major fraction thereof in population instead of for each 279,712. Now applying this by actual computation to the populations of the forty-eight states with aliens excluded, the result is a shift of only eight representatives as compared with the present apportionment.

New York State would lose three, and Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Washington and California each would lose one. The states to gain would be South Dakota, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and New Mexico, each receiving one. Other states that would stand to be adversely affected as having large percentages of aliens are New Hampshire, New Jersey and Illinois.

The proportions of alien population range from about one sixth of 1 per cent in Arkansas to 12½ per cent in Massachusetts. But the effect on reapportionment depends not alone on percentage of aliens but also upon how close a particular state happens to be to the fractional line between one member more or one less. Moreover, the distribution of unnaturalized aliens is more general than is sometimes supposed, for while the Northeast has its European immigration, the Pacific coast has a great many Chinese and Japanese, the Southwest its Mexicans and Florida a few thousand Cubans and Caribbean Negroes.

* * *

So the result of this hypothetical reapportionment, it is significant to note, is that the reductions would strike not only the east coast but also the west coast, and that the greatest gain would be not so much to the Middle West as to the South. On this last score the northeastern states vigorously contend that the representation of the southern states ought not to be increased but rather decreased under terms of the Fourteenth Amendment because their voting laws operate in effect, though not technically, to disfranchise many thousands of Negroes. Of course it is answered that the Negroes are citizens whether they get to vote or not, but the argument is of practical force.

It is conceivable, of course, that some close issue might arise in which the small number of congressional or electoral votes affected by alien representation would distort the balance. But the disproportion seems slight in comparison with the fact that in the upper House of Congress a state like Nevada with less than 100,000 inhabitants has as many Senators as New York State with more than 12,500,000.

The "Stop Alien Representation" amendment is both an interesting instance of sound logic for 100 per cent Americans and at the same time an illustration that the American Government manages to rock along without depending entirely on niceties of logic for its functioning.